

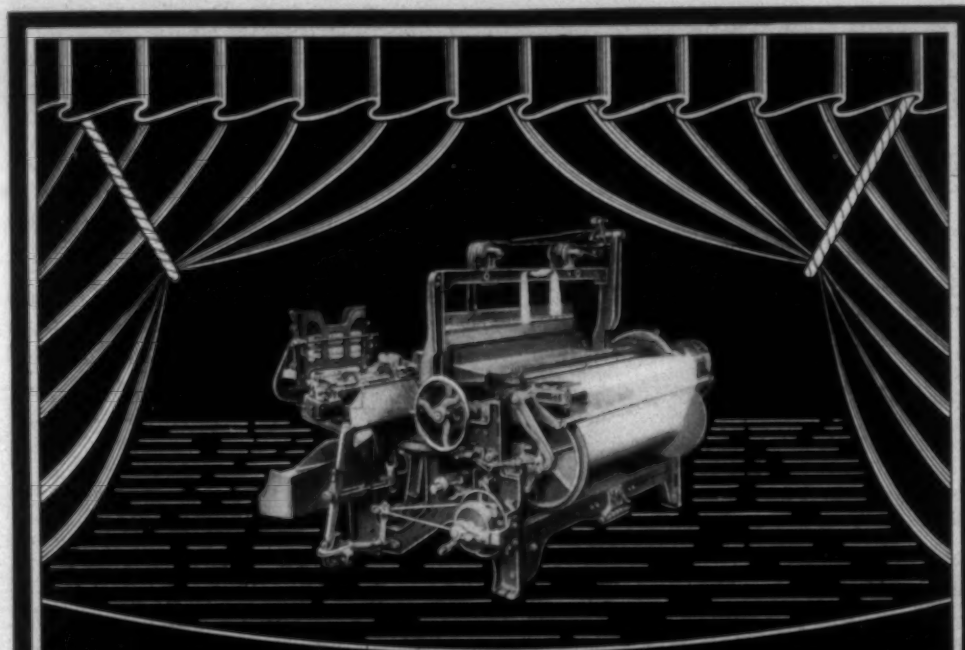
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44

MAY 4, 1933

No. 19



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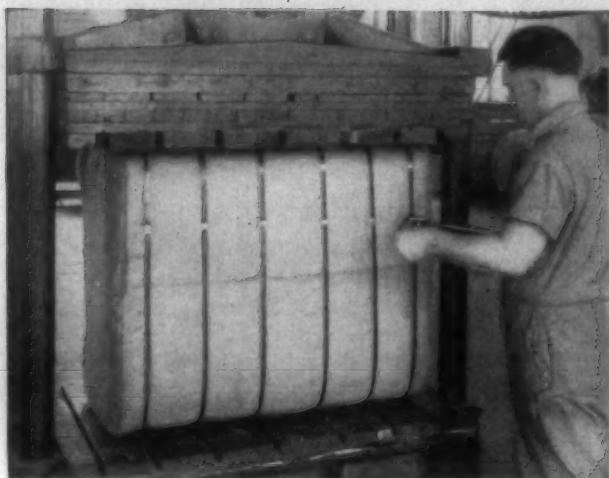
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Alphabetical Index to Advertisers Page 30

**American Cotton Manufacturers Association Number**



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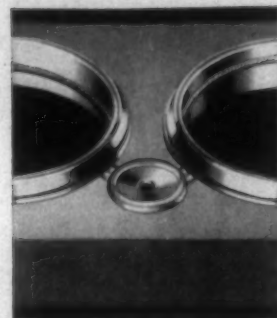
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44—No. 10

MAY 4, 1933

## Address of President B. B. Gossett at Convention of American Cotton Manufacturers Association

**A** YEAR AGO when I came into office, my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Callaway, reminded me of what his predecessor, Mr. Geer said, "We are now at the end of this depression, and we should have in the coming year a gradual improvement in the commodity markets."

While Mr. Geer's prophesy did not prove altogether accurate, Mr. Callaway said he felt perfectly safe in assuring me that better times were ahead and that I would derive a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction in having the honor of being President of the Association when the turn came and happy days were with us again.

Of course, you know the story. For once in his life Mr. Callaway was wrong, but so was practically everyone else for that matter. Instead of seeing the skies clear

and the sun shine as we had all hoped and expected, the past year has been one of the most trying and gloomy of the depression. Even so, I am going to make bold to assume the role of prophet and predict that my successor may have the coveted privilege of seeing a return to better times during his administration.

I shall not dwell at length upon the period of depression through which our coun-

try has been passing for more than three and one-half years. These trying days are too deeply imbedded in our minds and memories to require elaboration. America will recover. We can make no mistake about that. She will recover in spite of difficulties inherited from the past; in spite of obstacles which may seem insurmountable and in spite of unsound legislative panaceas proposed.

But my reference to legislative panaceas must not be

construed as an undue criticism of the present Congress. We must frankly admit that much sound, constructive legislation has been passed. The passage of the economy and budget bills are notable examples. This has been true of some other important legislative enactments. On the other hand, most of the so-called farm relief measures appear dangerous and fantastic, but in these trying times it is inevitable that some untrodden paths would be tried. Let us hope for the best.

Speaking generally, Mr. Roosevelt's leadership has so far been sound, energetic, encouraging and inspiring. He, himself, frankly admits that some of these untried plans may prove unsound. Happily, he is on record as saying that in such an event, he will be the first to admit the error and abandon them.

The country realizes—our own industry realizes and is on record to that effect—that the matter of restoring the buying power of the farmer is one of the first vital and necessary steps in bringing back good times. Never before was there such a sincere or widespread desire to see something done that would improve the sad plight of the farmer.

It was because of this realization that your Association supported the Smith plan for relieving the cotton farmer. It was also as much in the interest of the cotton farmer as in the interest of our own industry that we vigorously opposed the Domestic Allotment Plan and later certain provisions of the Farm Relief Bill because it was felt that such legislation would prove detrimental to the interest of the cotton farmer himself while doing our industry an incalculable amount of harm.

But I will not attempt to go into details as to the legislative activities of the Association. This will be fully covered by Mr. W. D. Anderson who follows me on this program.

It is my opinion that when, in the future, we look back at these dark days, we shall perhaps realize that many of the hardships which we have suffered and many of the perils with which we have been confronted will not have been without their compensations. Our fundamental troubles have been of our own making, as I shall later point out.

Before leaving the question of legislative dangers—past and present—I should be utterly lacking in appreciation if I failed to call attention to the splendid work of your special legislative committee under the chairman-



B. B. Gossett



ship of Mr. William J. Vereen. This committee was appointed by me on the authority of the Board of Government at a special meeting which was held in Atlanta early in January. Even at that time it was frankly recognized that much dangerous and far-reaching legislation adversely affecting our industry would be proposed but no one ever dreamed what was really ahead.

Just what has happened since then is well known to all. I can only say that this committee has rendered the industry, as well as the entire country, conspicuous and notable service in Washington. Its efforts have been tireless; the intelligence and skill with which all matters have been handled have been of the highest order and the job was done without the aid of paid lobbyists. I doubt if there is a man in the industry so well equipped for difficult work of this kind as Mr. Vereen. But I am sure Mr. Vereen himself would feel that I would be entirely remiss if I failed to give full credit and recognition to the splendid assistance he has received from the other members of the committee as well as from many able executives outside of the committee who have laid aside their work and responded to all calls to assist the committee in combatting unsound and harmful legislation effecting our industry.

It was my good fortune to hear Mr. Anderson formally present the committee's objections to the Domestic Allotment Plan before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. It was a masterpiece. The Senators and others present listened to Mr. Anderson with profound attention and it was evident that they were greatly impressed by the force of his logic and sound reasoning. It would be a pleasure to me if I could dwell at length on the activities of this committee but this I am sure can be done more effectively by Mr. Anderson. However, I do wish to write into the permanent records of the Association the names of this committee as follows: Messrs. William J. Vereen, Chairman; A. F. McKissick, Vice-Chairman; W. D. Anderson, Vice-Chairman; Charles A. Cannon, S. M. Beattie, Herman Cone, Stuart W. Cramer, Norman E. Elsas, Allen Little, A. W. McLellan, R. R. West, and Thos. M. Marchant.

It is not my purpose to give you a report on the many and varied activities of the Association during the past year. I shall leave this to our efficient Secretary, Mr. McLaurine, whose report will be made tomorrow. It is apparent to all of us that because of the troublesome times, the year just closed has been one of the most active, complex and trying in the history of the Association.

We started the year with a program consisting of three major parts:

First, an intensive follow-up of the campaign inaugurated in Mr. Callaway's administration to find new and increased uses for cotton. This campaign included the all important matter of securing an adequate tariff on jute and its products. Most of you are familiar with the efforts we have made to bring this campaign to a successful conclusion. Unfortunately, our goal is not yet in sight, but we are encouraged to believe that our efforts will ultimately be rewarded.

In this connection, we have also co-operated with the Cotton-Textile Institute in a campaign to increase the present uses of cotton and help develop new markets. Not for many years has the American public been so interested in value received for money spent. Not within the past century have there been such remarkable values in all kinds of cotton goods. Never before have cotton goods been so attractively styled and their place in

fashion reached a position of such importance. Quiet obviously this enviable position was not a spontaneous happening. It is the result of well-planned co-operative effort. Mills and converters have played their parts. Versatility of fabrics and stepped-up designing, styling and finishing represent the contribution of the processors to the popularity of cottons.

The work of the Cotton-Textile Institute has been an equally important factor. Through its style shows, conducted in many quarters over a period of years, its fashion bulletins, its swatching service and similar promotional activities, it has kept the merchant and the public "cotton-minded." Information furnished by the Institute to the newspapers and magazines and its co-operation in the preparation of fashion films has kept cotton constantly in the news of the day.

Unfortunately, while some competing industries have been able to spend large sums in national consumer advertising, the Institute's financial position has necessitated great curtailment of its advertising effort. This is to be greatly deplored and it is earnestly hoped that the industry will hereafter realize the great value of advertising and be more generous in providing adequate funds for that purpose.

It is encouraging to realize that the total spindles now in place are approximately thirty-one millions, of which only about twenty-four millions are active. This represents a decline of about seven million spindles in place since 1925, or, in other words, despite an increase in population of something like 30 per cent since 1912, the spindles in place are about the same as at that time. Just what this reduction in machinery will ultimately mean is too obvious to require any comment by me. It is certainly safe to assume that when anything like normal conditions are restored, it will take the product of all mills running to capacity to supply the demand. But this time is not yet in sight, which makes it all the more important for the industry to adopt and maintain a policy of balancing production to present and prospective demand.

The second major part of our program had to do with the matter of improving our generally antiquated and unsound methods of merchandising and distribution and the third part to the question of inaugurating an intensive campaign looking to the lowering of the cost of government in all its branches.

I shall discuss the matter of merchandising and distribution a little later on.

As to the question of reducing governmental costs, it seems unnecessary in the light of recent developments to comment on this at length. Everyone is entirely familiar with what has been accomplished by the new administration in Washington in reducing expenses and, happily, this splendid example is being followed in many States. Indeed, it has recently been estimated by a well-known tax authority that the total taxes in America for the year 1933 will be reduced by at least two billion dollars from the recent peak. This is a step in the right direction and is bound to afford relief to the taxpayers in this country to such an extent that business in general will benefit.

But notwithstanding our many advantages, the industry as at present conducted is not prosperous. One of our great textile leaders once said: No industry can long survive without reasonable and legitimate profits. It is the life blood that must pulsate freely through the veins if strength is to be maintained and the demands of progress met.

According to the latest statistics, our industry has been  
(Continued on Page 40)



# American Cotton Manufacturers Convention at Pinehurst

**M**EETING at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., on last Friday and Saturday, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association held one of the most interesting and successful conventions in its history. It was the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Association.

The attendance at the several sessions was large and the speakers were heard with more than ordinary interest. The subjects discussed here particularly appropriate to conditions now faced by the textile industry.

T. M. Marchant, president and treasurer of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C., was elected president of the Association, succeeding B. B. Gossett, retiring president.



T. M. MARCHANT  
Manufacturers' Association  
President American Cotton

Other officers elected were W. D. Anderson, of Macon, Ga., first vice-president; T. H. Webb, of Concord, second vice-president; and W. M. McLaurine, of Charlotte (re-elected), secretary and treasurer. Anderson and Webb both had been directors.

Directors elected were R. R. West, of Danville, Va.; R. E. Henry, of Greenville, S. C.; Herman Cone, of Greensboro; J. H. Cheatham, of Griffin, Ga.; S. M. Beattie, of Greenville, S. C.; Fuller Callaway, of La-Grange, Ga., and Kemp P. Lewis, of Durham.

## FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

The opening session of the convention was featured by addresses by B. B. Gossett, president of the Association; Dr. A. S. Dewing, Professor of Finance at Harvard University, and W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

In his address, Mr. Gossett told mill men that unless they "put their house in order" the government will do it for them. Mr. Gossett also commented upon the fact that the textile markets are too often subject to the pressure of mills for an outlet for a tremendous yardage of excess goods. Greater attention to merchandising and distribution were urged was one of the most important needs of the industry, Mr. Gossett pointing out that the mills must think more of profitable selling rather than volume sales. He also discussed a number of other important matters in his address which is published in full elsewhere in this issue.

A strong defense against the attacks that have been frequently made against the textile industry was made by Mr. Anderson, who spoke forcefully of the record of the industry in maintaining employment at a level much above that shown by other industries during the depression. Mr. Anderson urged the members to be more active in defending themselves and gave many interesting figures showing how the mills have provided for their employees when many other industries were operating at

a very low point. A summary of Mr. Anderson's remarks appears in this issue.

## NEED FOR BANKING REFORM

Dr. Ewing delighted his audience with his remarks on the necessity of reforms in our banking system. At the conclusion of his talk he was called upon by several speakers to discuss a number of factors in the financial situation. His remarks are summarized on another page in this issue:

## GROUP MEETINGS FRIDAY AFTERNOON

There was no session of the convention on Friday afternoon. Meetings of the Print Cloth Group and the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute were held during the afternoon. A large number of members took advantage of the opportunity to play golf on the Pinehurst courses.

## BANQUET SESSION

With President Gossett as toastmaster, the annual banquet proved one of the highlights of the convention. The principal speakers were Federal Judge John Parker, of Charlotte, and General Manus McCloskey, commanding officer of Fort Bragg.

General McCloskey called attention to a number of fallacies that exist in the popular mind relative to the army. He stated that contrary to general opinion, training men for war service did not breed a desire for warfare. He refuted the idea that the expense of maintaining the army is a terrific burden on the taxpayers. The cost of the army, he said, has been confused with the cost of war and the aftermath of war. He brought out a number of other points relative to the army that were of interest to cotton manufacturers who are concerned with the cost of government.

Judge Parker spoke on "Democracy and Constitutional Government." He said:

"In times of stress and disturbance, such as those through which we are passing, we must go forward with courage and an open mind, but we must at the same time hold on to the fundamentals of our civilization. We must not in a moment of panic destroy what it has cost us centuries to build. The greatest heritage of Americans is their system of constitutional government, which makes democracy workable and guarantees liberty under the law. Our first duty to ourselves and posterity is to preserve that constitutional structure. If it is destroyed there will be and can be no enduring prosperity or happiness for our people.

"Constitutional government in America involves three fundamental conceptions, (1) the protection of individual rights against the powers of government, (2) the preservation of local self government in conjunction with the development of national power, and (3) the maintenance of a judicial system with power to protect the individual from the government and to hold the general and local governments within their proper spheres of activity. Constitutional government is menaced by the growth of socialistic thought which magnifies the state at the expense of the individual. When the freedom of the individual is taken away, he is in slavery, even though his master be the state. It is menaced by the growing centralization

of power in the national government and the decay and surrender of power by local governments. It is menaced also by attacks upon the power of the courts, which would deprive them of the power to enforce the provisions of the Constitution.

"Let the poor man who would destroy our constitutional structure remember that it is his surest protection against oppression at the hands of the rich and the powerful. Let the rich man who would flaunt its provisions remember that it is his surest protection against the tyranny of the mob and the injustice of the demagogue. And let the reformer who chafes at its restraints remember that under it the people of this nation have achieved the greatest success ever achieved in all the long history of men's efforts to govern themselves."

#### BUSINESS SESSION

Election of officers, reports of committees, the report of Secretary McLaurine and the adoption of a number of important resolutions were principal matters taken up at the executive business session on Saturday morning.

#### RESOLUTIONS

The two most important resolutions dealt with the competition of prison-made goods with cotton mill products and with the desire of the Association that no change be made in the present Universal Cotton Grade Standards. These resolutions follow:

#### COTTON STANDARDS

Whereas, The Universal Grade Standards were established in 1923 to cover the range of grades of crops, and:

Whereas, a change in any standard would only tend to place that standard on a different relationship, from what it is now, with the other standards, necessitating a readjustment of the cotton trades present idea of comparative values, and:

Whereas, the grade of every crop differs somewhat from the grade of every other crop, and:

Whereas, the present standards will come as near matching the various grades of all crops as well as any other combination could, and:

Whereas, it is impossible to change standards to meet frequently changing crops, caused by weather, handling, etc., and:

Whereas, private types and actuals are used, and always will be used for special grades, therefore changes are unnecessary and would be upsetting to the trade, as a great deal of time is necessary in establishing values of grades in relationship to other grades, especially by such a large number of people as will be affected, with varying points of view and requirements, and:

Whereas, manufacturing requirements have been established on the present standards,

Be it resolved, we hereby respectfully petition the Bureau of Agricultural Economics not to make any changes in the present White Grade Standards.

#### COMPETITION WITH PRISON GOODS

The resolution bearing on prison-made goods said:

Whereas, the law providing for the employment of Federal prisoners engaged in manufacturing indicates that there shall be a diversity in manufacturing establishments installed in Federal prisons, and

Whereas, statistics indicate that of Federal prisoners engaged in manufacturing, 56% (fifty-six per cent) are making cotton textiles, and that 70% (seventy per cent) of value of all manufactures of Federal prisoners is cotton textiles, and

Whereas, 87.7% of all cotton goods made in Atlanta Penitentiary is numbered duck, and this duck made in that institution in the last four years equals 23.4% of the numbered duck made by free mills,

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in convention assembled this, the 29th day of April, 1933, do hereby endorse the Tarver Amendment to the Act of Congress approved July 10, 1918, Section 794, Title 18, United States Code, to read as follows:

"794. Cotton Factories: Establishment. The Attorney General of the United States is authorized and directed to establish, equip, maintain and operate at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., a factory or factories for the manufacture of cotton fabrics to supply the requirements of the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Corporation, cotton duck suitable for tents and other army purposes and canvas for mail sacks and for the manufacture of mail sacks and other similar mail-carrying equipment for the use of the United States Government. The factory or factories shall not be so operated as to abolish any existing Government workshop or curtail the production within its present limits of any such Government workshop, and the articles so manufactured shall be sold only to the Government of the United States. *Provided, however, that the total manufacture of cotton duck shall not be in excess of 500,000 pounds per annum except during such time as the United States Government may be at war.*"

#### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

A resolution in appreciation of the work of the Legislative Committee read:

Whereas, this Association has been so ably represented in the National Capitol by our Special Legislative Committee composed of W. J. Vereen, Chairman, W. D. Anderson, Vice-Chairman, A. F. McKissick, Vice-Chairman, Chas. A. Cannon, Herman Cone, Norman E. Elsas, A. W. McLellan, S. M. Beattie, Stuart W. Cramer, Allen Little, R. R. West and others, and

Whereas, we realize that this committee has done this at a personal sacrifice to themselves, yet we feel that they have been so diligent and effective in the administration of their responsibilities that they have never stopped to think of this,

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, assembled this the 29th day of April, 1933, do hereby extend to them our heartiest appreciation and approval for the work done, and

Resolved further, that a copy of this resolution be made a part of the proceedings of this convention.

Other resolutions honored the memory of Association members who died during the past year and expressed thanks to all those who had an active part in making the conventions a success.

#### REPORT ON TEXTILE FOUNDATION

In his report on the work of the Textile Foundation Stuart W. Cramer said:

"The work of the Textile Foundation has been particularly interesting during the past year. Much promising research work has been gotten under way.

"Perhaps you recall that last year a study was completed and published on 'The Commercial Problems of the Woolen and Worsted Industries,' by Paul G. Cherington. It particularly dealt with the distribution and

(Continued on Page 40)



# Anderson in Strong Defense of Textile Industry

**S**PEAKING before the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, W. D. Anderson, head of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., made a vigorous reply to critics of the textile industry who have criticised the industry from time to time.

He said that during the period of reduced employment in all industries, the textile mills have ranked first in average number of employees kept at work. He also refuted charges of those who accuse the industry of using child labor and paying very low wages. Mr. Anderson said in part:

"I am convinced that the textile industry is under a handicap at this time, and has been for many years, because the public does not understand our problems and has been constantly misinformed as to our program and as to the facts surrounding our business.

"In the main, we have been too proud to answer our critics. During the past 25 years we have been criticised severely. Many charges have been made against us which the facts would not warrant. We have not taken the time and trouble to answer these critics or to disapprove the false charges that have been made.

"It is little wonder, therefore, that, in the minds of the public ours is considered to be a backward industry. Indeed, I sometimes fear that some of us who are in it have been to a degree overwhelmed by criticism and have come to be a bit ashamed of the business in which we are engaged. Certainly we have permitted ourselves to be put on the defensive.

## MUST DEFEND INDUSTRY

"For this reason, if for no other, I believe it would be well for us to change our tactics and fearlessly undertake to defend our industry and to seek to protect it from hurt if not from destruction. I believe that when any national legislation is proposed which will adversely affect our business, we should go in person to Washington and lay our case before the Congressional committees who are considering such legislation.

"My experiences and observation is that the average Congressman and Senator wants to do the right thing, and that most of the errors they make in legislation are due to lack of proper information concerning the effect of it upon those interested.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the textile industry has no occasion to be ashamed of its performance during the terrible depression from which we are just now emerging. I say this with the full realization that we are far from perfect, and that there are many things we can do, and ought to do, that would improve our industry and add dignity to it.

"We will all admit that we have made mistakes, but the record will show that those of us who have invested our time and money in the business of manufacturing textiles have been the greatest sufferers from those mistakes. If it be true that we have erred in the conduct of our business, it is also true that we have, in so doing, harmed ourselves more than we have harmed any one else.

## WAGE SCALES

"We have been charged in season and out of season with being a low-wage industry. We have heard this charge so often that we have come to accept not only the

fact, but the opprobrium which those who make the charge have intended to heap upon us.

"Those who criticise the wage scale of the textile industry make the mistake of comparing our wages with the wages of skilled workers in other crafts. In the minds of the uninformed public, the wages in cotton mills are compared with the wages of machinists, carpenters, plumbers, brickmasons, plasterers, workers in steel, workers in plants where technical machinery is built, and all of these skilled crafts men where long apprenticeship is required to become a master workman, and where, in many cases, a technical education and long training is demanded.

"The fact is overlooked that workers in a cotton mill are largely tenders of machines and that little skill is required. Those of us in the business know that we can take a young man or a young woman from the cotton field and make a satisfactory textile worker in six to eight weeks.

## WILL NOT SUFFER BY TRUE COMPARISON

"I assert that if the wages paid in cotton mills are compared with the wages paid in other lines of work in the same community, where the same skilled preparation and experience is required, we will not suffer by the comparison. Our wages should be compared with the wages on farms, in department stores, chain stores, grocery stores, telephone exchanges, and other lines of work of a similar character in the community.

"No attack made on the textile industry, from any source, is complete unless it contains the charge that we are the greatest offenders in the employment of children. All attacks made on us by agitators and uplifters use the charge of child labor as a window-dressing. We have heard this so often and so long that the public accepts it as true, since we ourselves have taken little trouble to deny it. I believe that this one charge or criticism has done more to arouse prejudice against the textile industry than all else combined.

## FARMS OFFER BIGGER PROBLEM

"Substantially speaking, there is no such thing as a child labor problem in industry in America. The greatest child labor problem we have in America is on the farms, and if any one desires to tackle the buzz-saw involved in legislating on that proposition, or in seriously discussing it, they are welcome to the task.

"According to the census of 1920, there were 12,502,582 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years, inclusive, in the United States. Of this number, there was a total of 1,060,858 gainfully employed in all lines of work. Of this number, 647,309 were working on the farms, 413,549 were engaged in all non-agricultural pursuits. Of this number, only 21,875 were employed in the cotton mills of the United States. Of course, any one would assume that practically all of this 21,875 were employed in the cotton mills of the South. However, a bulletin issued by the Federal Children's Bureau makes the following statement:

## SECTIONS COMPARED

"When all occupations are taken into account, the proportion of the children at work was much larger in the South than in any other section of the country; but when non-agricultural occupations alone are considered, the

(Continued on Page 31)

# Fundamentals of Banking Reform

THE following is a summary of the address of Arthur S. Dewing, Professor of Finance at Harvard University, before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the Annual Meeting at Pinehurst:

The importance of banking to our economic organization is obvious and the defects of our own banking system are fertile themes for discussion. Yet these discussions, at the present moment, turn on surface defects or else stress greater governmental control and supervision. The surface defects, such as changes in the terms of rediscount or of the ratio of reserves, are of insignificant importance in reaching the fundamentals of a permanently staple banking system. Nor will greater control and supervision by governmental agencies suffice, but will rather complicate the whole situation. Canada has little or no governmental supervision, yet no Canadian banks have failed during the present period. In Canada, Scotland and England, where there is the minimum of governmental regulation of banking, the banks are centers of strength in the present economical collapse; in the United States where there is already a maximum of governmental regulation banks are the centers of weakness in the present economic collapse. The fundamental difficulty with our banking is that we lack what may be called banking consciousness. We have too many banks and too few bankers, and this would be true whether we adopted Canada's branch banking system or any other branch banking system. A banker is more than a farmer or a green grocer circumscribed by legal cants.

Although the present bank failures are most apparent at the depression period of the industrial cycle the causes of these failures lie deep in conditions prevailing at the boom period of the cycle. We try to remedy the outward symptoms made manifest by the failures, without recognizing the fundamental defects of our banking system which work their damage in times of prosperity.

## FOUR PRINCIPLES FOR REFORM

The four principles I am suggesting are not new. I hold no subtle and original panacea to work a marvelous metamorphosis of our banking system. All of these have been discussed many times before.

### LOANS AND DEPOSITS

1. Bank loans must correspond in time with the deposits from which the loans are made. If, as is usual, deposits are payable on demand the loans that the bank makes with this deposit money must be short time, and must be collectable when due—this precludes banks from making loans on farm or urban mortgages with demand deposits—no matter how secure the loans or how substantial the real estate values behind them may be. It is not a question of security, it is a question of liquidity. Demand deposits must be invested in very liquid assets. This does not preclude the possibility of land banks or similar institutions where the liabilities to the public are in the form of long term bonds. Such mortgage banks should loan on long term mortgages secured by real estate. In other words a bank's liabilities to the public should synchronize with its assets.

### SELF-LIQUIDATING LOANS

2. All loans must be self-liquidating; and this excludes capital loans. There is a very important economic distinction between merchandise—cotton, grey goods, and

print cloths—that ultimately reach and are ultimately paid for by the consumer and producers equipment—factory buildings, looms and dye kettles—which are merely the instruments of production. The former are self-liquidating, the latter are not. So that when the bank makes a loan represented by consumer's goods the ultimate sale of these goods will provide the funds with which the factor, the manufacturer, or the merchant may pay the loan. When a bank makes a loan represented by bricks, pickers and looms there is no ultimate sale of this equipment to pay the loan; and when the market stops for the products of the pickers and the looms there is nothing with which the manufacturer can pay the interest much less the principal of the loan.

### BANKS SHOULD NOT BUY BONDS

3. Banks should not buy bonds. The assumption that bonds afford a bank a secondary reserve is false because it is not true that bonds can be sold when the bank requires extraordinary funds to meet the demands of depositors. Banks buy bonds in times of business prosperity when there is a plethora of deposits. At such times interest rates are low, confidence is all-pervading and the price of bonds is high. Banks seek to realize upon their bonds at times of adversity when deposits are being withdrawn. At such times interest rates are high, confidence is shaken and the price of bonds is low. In other words the cyclic movement of the bank's deposits lures the bank into buying bonds at their high level of price, and forces banks to sell them at their low level of price. Furthermore a bond, being an instrument of long time credit, is radically different from commercial paper, an instrument of short time credit. The bankers sphere of knowledge is confined to the latter so that he is proverbially a poor buyer of bonds.

### BANKS SHOULD NOT DO INVESTMENT BUSINESS

4. Banks should not go into the investment business, directly or indirectly. Seduced by the lure of the long profit institutional banks began about 1900 to underwrite and to merchandise securities. At first the practice was confined to the great metropolitan banks—The National City Bank's part in the promotion of the Amalgamated (now the Anaconda) Copper Company for example. Later the banks organized affiliates to conduct a regular investment banking service. And in the years before 1929 the custom had been extended to smaller banks all over the country. There is now running a counter current against the practice. There is a fundamental distinction between the business of judging short time, self-liquidating credits and of judging long time permanent credits. The former is the function of the institutional banker and the latter of the investment banker. They are fundamentally different; and public confidence is lost and there is a wastage of social capital if the same individual or institution tries to perform the two functions.

### BANKERS SHOULD STICK TO BANKING

All these observations may be summed up by saying that reform in the banking system is to be found first in reform of the fundamental practices of the banker. In his realization that his single task of judging and controlling short time credits is at least a difficult task, requiring all his time and attention. That his business suffers and public confidence is undermined when he trespasses on other fields in order to make extra profit.



# Report of Secretary McLaurine

**I**n his report at the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, W. M. McLaurine, Secretary said:

We are now finishing the third year of the big depression, and although we have had a hard time and some times felt that its ravages might become unendurable, we are ready to enter the fourth year of effort with a greater confidence than we have had for some time because we feel that surely improvement of a permanent nature is here to stay for awhile.

Just as the physical body builds up resistance to disease that enables the patient to linger and finally recover so does the financial and business world, under its skilled leaders, set up anti-toxins that render immunity to further ravages.

During periods like this every organization institutes every economy possible and oftentimes trade associations are considered unnecessary and expensive luxuries, hence there is a great tendency on the part of many to withdraw their support from them, when the truth is that in such conditions as we have passed through cooperative effort is the only effort worth while, and the trade association is the great vehicle by which such efforts can be put into execution.

I am very sorry to state that during the first three years of this depression our association lost many members for various reasons, but during the past year more than 500,000 spindles have been added in reclaimed memberships and in new memberships, indicating that those members who have been indifferent have come to a conscious realization of the value of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, hence I am happy to say that we are ending this year with a stronger membership, with greater activities, with greater accomplishments, with greater hopes and with a larger vision of service than we have had for a long time. These 500,000 spindles added during this year are not all that will finally come in because many others have indicated their willingness to reaffiliate or rejoin as soon as conditions permit, hence we feel that the membership and the industry as a whole have a greater faith in the policies to which the Association has applied itself than it has in a long period of time.

We have lived within our income and paid all expenses incumbent upon us except the legislative expense, which was paid out of a special assesment, the first ever levied by the Association.

I may say in passing that if all of the mills in our Southern territory would align themselves with the American Association and support its policies financially it would not be necessary for any assesment to be levied in conducting the ordinary activities of the Association.

Rents, salaries, traveling and all other expenses have been cut down to a parity in keeping with conditions. President Gossett and your Secretary have carefully watched expenses and have endeavored to do everything possible to economize consistent with the demands made upon us.

## BOARD OF GOVERNMENT MEETING

The responsibilities of the executive officers of all associations in years such as these are exceedingly trying. The mental attitudes of people are so varying, so exotic, so excitable that those who are in authority and anxious to serve often have a difficult task in trying to determine the best thing to do for all concerned. For that reason President Gossett and your Secretary have endeavored to keep the membership thoroughly informed at all times.

We have had three meetings of the Board of Government, in addition to the pre-convention meeting which was held on Thursday evening. At these meetings problems, plans and progress of action have been projected, discussed and outlined. In all of our activities and policies we have endeavored to follow the wishes of the Board of Government who have cooperated so splendidly under the leadership of our President.

## OTHER COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.

Your President has made numerous trips to New York, Atlanta, Washington and other cities to confer with officials and committees relative to the good of the industry.

Prior to the appointing of the Special Legislative Committee President Gossett and your Secretary, acting in conjunction with others, followed the varying routes of national legislation and other activities as indicated in President Gossett's speech yesterday.

The shelving of the Norbeck Bill and later the Allotment Plan, the passage of the Red Cross Cotton Bill, are successful accomplishments attributed to trips made by him to Washington last June.

Finally the activities of legislation became so demanding that it became necessary to select a Special Legislative Committee.

Following the last convention's instructions, we have worked industriously in building a sentiment favoring an adequate tariff on jute. Your Secretary, with the approval and direction of the Board of Government, prepared a booklet on jute, which was given wide distribution and publicity. Over 100,000 copies were distributed through the circulation of one of our leading farm papers. In Georgia, the issue was projected into the senatorial campaign, and the state, by its endorsement, of the candidate advocating the tariff, is thoroughly committed to the policy. Your Secretary made several speeches to farm organizations and other organizations relative to the subject.

Inasmuch as our Association has gone on record more than once favoring selling cotton on a net basis and due further to the fact that the International Federation of Spinners passed a strong resolution appealing to the United States for a better wrapped bale and for this policy to be adopted as a world principle, your Secretary, while in Washington, conferred with Congressman Fulmer and the United States Department of Agriculture relative to the legislation necessary to initiate such a practice.

The jute interests, together with certain traditional trade practices, seemed the chief barrier in the path of progress. To try to go into detail on these objections would be a long story. However, in trying to keep the subject alive, and believing that it is a more easily realisable step in advancing cotton bagging than an adequate tariff on jute, your Secretary wrote two articles on the subject for magazines of wide circulation. One of these articles attracted the attention of the Commissioner of Agriculture in Louisiana, who asked permission to incorporate the article in a pamphlet for intense distribution in his state.

To endeavor to go on in detail about every activity in which your Association has taken part would make the story too long so I shall touch on only a few of the major parts of our work.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Our work in national legislation, during the year that is just ending, and will be continued in the new year, has been outstanding. This was explained most vividly yes-

terday in the speech of Mr. W. D. Anderson, who has been such an active member of this committee.

President Gossett has given you the personnel of this committee, hence it is not necessary for me to repeat it here other than to heartily endorse everything that he said and to commend to you Mr. W. J. Vereen as the nation's most outstanding diplomat and Mr. W. D. Anderson one of its great and forceful speakers.

In speaking of this Legislative Committee, we may think in a large measure of Mr. Vereen, Mr. Anderson and Mr. McKissick as the stellar players in this football team of national legislative note. They have been the great ball carriers, and, like any football team, the heroes are generally considered the dashing fellows with the ball, but up in the line are eight other stalwart sons, making it possible for the ball carriers to go through, and so while we are calling the names of these three, the other members of the committee have been the strong line that have been able to hold while the backfield went through to victory.

In talking to a colored friend of mine one day about his "Boss", whom he greatly admired, this humble servant turned to me and said, "Mr. Mc, God may have made better men but I ain't met 'em," and so in passing, I would like to say about this National Legislative Committee, "God may have made better Legislative Committees, but I ain't met 'em."

Later on, in the program this morning, Mr. Anderson will have further remarks to make.

It is necessary to add that your Secretary has cooperated with this committee in every way possible.

#### COTTON COMMITTEE

The work by the Cotton Committee is another vital function of the American Manufacturers Association and often the membership forgets the fourfold duties of this Committee and how important its actions are.

One of its duties, in cooperation with a committee from the Cotton Shippers Association, is the conduct of the Arbitration Board. Another, in connection with the direction of the Association, is the establishment, revision and interpretation of the rules governing the buying and selling of raw cotton. A third duty is the supervision of an Arbitration Board in case disputes of cotton contracts arise, and the fourth is to see that our Southern mills are properly represented when the International Cotton Standards are being reviewed in Washington.

It is necessary for me to state to you that Chairman Beattie and his committee have fully covered all of these points during the current year. Chairman Beattie will give you his report later during this session.

In March, when certain of the International Cotton Standards were being reviewed in Washington, our Association was represented by Mr. A. W. Fisher of the Cannon Mills, and Mr. Henry Roediger of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills. I have a report which I hope Mr. Fisher will read later this morning, inasmuch as it was compiled by him, I think the Association should know something of the work that our Cotton Committee does at these international meetings.

Many people who accept the standards and arbitrations and cotton rules as mere matters of procedure are often unappreciative of the vast amount of careful technical and diplomatic work that has made these measures possible.

#### TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Due to competition in freight rates in changes in rate structure on account of barge lines, trunk lines, steamship lines, many important traffic matters have been up for consideration during this year. In fact, your Secretary and Traffic Manager and several representatives spent several days in Washington before the Interstate Com-

merce Commission, endeavoring to get certain rates on carload shipments of cotton.

As you already know we were successful in this attempt. Aside from this, there have been dozens of other traffic problems that have been attended to by the Traffic Department, of which Captain Smyth is Chairman.

Mr. Cunningham will make a complete report to you of his activities for the current year.

#### MERCHANDISING

President Gossett emphasized yesterday certain important factors in the merchandising policies of our industry. I would like to emphasize another phase of our industrial life which we administer only indirectly. It is a function of the Cotton-Textile Institute, hence we come into the picture only in our endorsement and assistance to them in their execution.

In market contracts and conversations with mill executives I have been impressed by a strangely contradictory attitude in regard to proper knowledge of costs. While in nearly every discussion of mill problems the subject of cost knowledge persistently recurs yet I hear repeatedly the statement that it is useless to go to the trouble of knowing his costs at this time because they have no relation to the disastrously low prices which have been current. I must concede that there is much reason to believe that price levels do not reflect full cost and that this doubtless means that many who have adequate cost information are obliged to ignore it in order to continue doing business at present levels.

Nevertheless there is strong and increasing evidence that cost methods are being rapidly improved. A feature of the Annual Report of the Cotton-Textile Institute which, to my mind, has not apparently aroused as much attention as it warrants, is the report that a careful survey of cost methods in Southern yarn mills shows 61 per cent of them as having reasonably adequate cost information in comparison with a corresponding figure of 26 per cent some 6 or 7 years ago. On inquiry, I have obtained the further information that this rapid improvement in cost methods among our Southern mills has been particularly noticeable during the 3 years since the economic depression began. It strikes me that this is notable progress and that this evident realization of the importance of sound cost methods comprises a distinct compliment to the discrimination and judgment of our Southern mill executives.

The subject of cost knowledge is in my mind a most vital matter to the entire country. In fact, it seems to me readily apparent that if all mills had a true knowledge of the relative costs of all their products, and if they would or could agree not to sell below cost, we would have a solution of the problem of balancing production with demand and through this a road to assured prosperity in our business.

#### NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.

The week of May 15-20 has been set aside as National Cotton Week for this year. Last year cotton week was May 16-21. We had our convention in Atlanta during that time. To try to tell of the success of the previous two years would be a long story and yet its romantic relation would add something to your appreciation because the far reaching effects of these efforts are of such magnitude they are difficult to comprehend.

I am making these statements to lend encouragement to National Cotton Week this year. The responses have been more encouraging than ever. It is estimated that window display alone on a one sided street will amount to 240 miles. What the press and magazines will carry in advertising will make a set of tomes rivaling many of the en-

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# Discussion on Spinning At Eastern Carolina Meeting

**T**HE regular spring meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association was held at the Textile School of N. C. State College in Raleigh. The meeting was held in connection with the sixth annual textile exposition and style show at the school and drew a large crowd.

During the opening preliminaries, Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of State College, welcomed the Division to Raleigh and talked briefly of some of the economic factors affecting the present business situation. T. W. Mullen responded for the Association and Dean Nelson spoke briefly for the Textile School.

All officers of the Association were elected for another year. They are: E. M. Holt, chairman; D. F. Lanier, vice-chairman, and M. R. Harden, secretary.

The discussion on spinning was led by Mr. Lanier and the discussion on carding by M. R. Vick.

## Discussion on Spinning

Chairman Lanier: We thought when we met here a few weeks ago to plan for this meeting that about two questions thoroughly discussed here would be worth more than a good many just touched on. Knowing that cork rollers are one thing in which a good many of us are interested (not that they are so much better than calf skin or sheep skin, but that they might be cheaper), and that a longer draft than that we have now is certainly something that we shall have to deal with in the future, we have those two subjects. We shall first take up the results obtained in spinning from cork rollers as compared with calf skin and sheep skin. Please tell us as briefly as you will what has been your experience with cork rollers, as compared with calf skin and sheep skin.

R. H. Knight, Carder and Spinner, Mill No. 6, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Durham: We have been running cork rollers for six months. We have gotten very good results so far. We have about fifteen thousand spindles, practically all running cork rollers, on 22s and 23s. We are beginning to have rebuffed some of those first put in, and as soon as we do that we get good results again.

Mr. Mullen: Do you have any regular time to do the rebuffing, or do you just look at the rollers to decide when to do it?

### REBUFFING CORK ROLLS

P. B. Parks, Jr., Superintendent Mill No. 6, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Durham: In answering that question, I might say that we had no experience as to the time between the new cork roll and rebuffing, so naturally we had to watch our rollers to see when they would need it. We simply began to find frames running a little worse than they had run and started our rebuffing. We are keeping a chart on this, so that we shall know on what date the frames were rebuffed. The information will be tabulated, so that in a year or so we shall have exact information. Of course, it will depend upon the speed of the frames and the number of hours that you run. In our case, running ten hours a day, fifty-five hours a week, the average time between the original roller and rebuffing is six months. The average front-roller speed (1-inch front roller) is 138 revolutions—22s yarn.

Then, there is this to be said about the cork roll, too;

the larger the diameter of your cork roll—the more cork cushion there is—probably the shorter life it will have between the original roll and the first rebuffing. Of course, it is entirely theoretical so far as I am concerned, but I rather think, and other people have pointed out to me, that the nearer you get to the iron core—the less cork cushion there is—the longer is the life between buffings. That is to be expected, because there is no such big, unwieldy cushion there.

J. L. James, Superintendent No. 1 Mill, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, West Durham: It costs about 1½ cents a roller for rebuffing.

Question: Does that include taking them out, the labor cost, etc., and setting them back in the frames?

Mr. James: No, that is just the rebuffing. With cork rollers, it is almost impossible to keep track of them, as you do with leather rollers, not turning them down each time. Therefore you have to take a whole side or a whole frame at a time and rebuff them.

Mr. Holt: I might add to that that you turn down ⅝, which gives 11/32 cushion.

Question: Do you rebuff a whole frame at a time?

Mr. Parks: Yes. You could hardly afford to go around and pick out all the bad ones; you have to do the whole frame.

Question: Were they all bad when rebuffed?

Mr. Holt: Those frames, as Mr. Parks told you, were all put in at the same time, maybe one frame started one day, and the next frame the next day, etc. When the oldest frame got bad enough so we thought they needed rebuffing, we started on that frame and rebuffed, then went to the next oldest and rebuffed.

Mr. A.: When ten per cent of them get bad you have to rebuff them.

Mr. Holt: Well, as Mr. Parks said, you can not go around and pick out the bad ones; you have to rebuff the whole frame.

Mr. B.: Does that apply to the front rollers only, or also to the back rollers?

### BACK ROLLS LAST LONGER

Mr. Parks: That applies to the front rollers only. We shall probably have an entirely different experience with the back rollers when we begin rebuffing them. You can do this, take out the front rollers, move them back in the back, leave them for a few days, and then replace them, and they will run all right. On the basis of our personal experience, we think probably the back rollers will last three times as long as the front ones.

Chairman Lanier: Mr. Rose, what has been your experience?

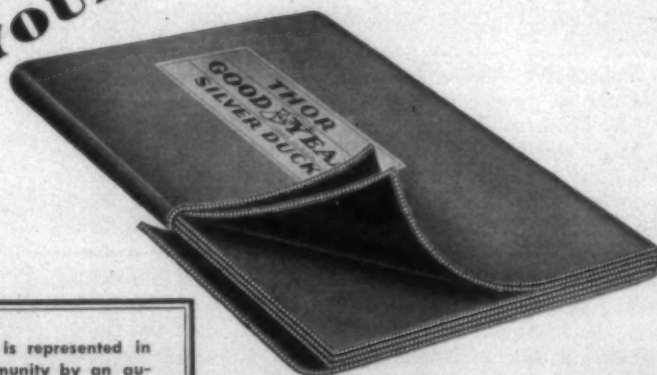
John O. Rose, Superintendent, Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson: Mr. Lanier, we have not had much experience with cork rollers except in a trial way. I am running some right now, in the front of just one side. We have run them long enough to have them rebuffed. I have not the figures with me as to exactly how long we ran them, but we ran them for a considerable time, and they were very satisfactory. We had to send them off to have them rebuffed and have them back in now. We are very much pleased with them. I have had no ex-

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**GOODYEAR**  
TEXTILE BELTING

## Discussion on Spinning At Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 12)

perience with calf skin rollers, but we like cork rollers, so far as our experience goes.

Mr. Cates: Can you draw out anybody that has had cork rollers long enough so we can find out what is the average life of cork rollers?

### TESTS ON CORK ROLLS

L. B. Crouch, Overseer Spinning, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: I have some figures here, tests that were made, giving a comparison of ends down per 1,000 spindle hours, on 22s yarn. They began installing cork rollers in May, 1931. The first test shows ends down per 1,000 spindle hours on 21s warp yarn, average size 21.28, breaking strength 72, warp, 45 ends down per 1,000 spindle hours.

Now, here is the cost per pound that he gives. From July to December, 1931, cost of material, .3062; December to July, 1932, .409; July to December, 1932, .3029. He has been on those since May, 1931—Practically two years.

Robert W. Philip, Editor "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.: That is per pound, isn't it?

Mr. Mullen: That does not mean per roll, does it?

Mr. Crouch: No, sir. He said taking the roll out, rebuffing it, and replacing in the frame costs about 2½ cents per roll. He charges all the labor, taking it from the spinning frame, rebuffing, and replacing in the spindle frame. He has long draft, and it takes longer to take that roller out and replace it than it would with regular draft, because he has to take out all those cradles. He does the front roll first, then the middle, then the back. He says it did not increase his speed, the quality of the yarn, the breaking strength, or anything he could notice at all.

Chairman Lanier: Can you tell us how those figures would compare with calf skin or sheep skin rollers in the same plant?

### RESULTS FROM CORK ROLLS

Mr. Crouch: I have had some cork rollers running about eleven months; I have ten frames, running over-size, on the regular arbor; the arbor has not been turned down. I have made some tests with that and with the leather roll on breaking strength, ends down, etc., and found that the cork roll has a little advantage over the leather roll that has been running over eight months. The cork roller has not been rebuffed or anything. I have the figures here on that. With the cork roller yarn No. 21.88 (supposed to be 22s) broke 73.6; the leather roller, with 60 bobbins, the yarn was 21.98 and broke 70.25. The rolls were put in there May 28, 1932, and we have not renewed but one of the ten frames. Now, with the cork rolls, per 1,000 spindle hours, I had ends down 38.

M. R. Harden, Superintendent No. 4 Plant, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, West Durham, N. C.: I have had some cork rolls running two years, and some a little over a year. The ones running longest we have had rebuffed twice. That is, we put them in new, ran them for something like seven or eight months, had them rebuffed, and have had them rebuffed once again since then. When we first put in the cork rolls, basing our idea upon what the cork people told us, we felt that we would get something like eleven months' run out of them, between buffings; but my experience is that we are not going to be able to run them that long and get good results. We find somewhat the same experience Mr. Parks has stated—

that we shall have to buff them about every six or seven months if we are going to get as good results as with leather rolls.

### COSTS ON CORK ROLLS

I have jotted down some figures here. If it costs 1½ cents for the cot, that looks as if it would be in the neighborhood of 14 cents, after you have got the buffings and the price of the cork cot. Our leather shop, we find, can cover the sheep-skin roller for about 6 cents, including the roller. Do you know, Mr. Holt, if that is right?

Mr. Holt: I think about 6 cents.

Mr. Harden: That would put them on an equal basis, except that you have to put the cork on the roller, and the leather is already on. Two years would be the termination of the life of the cork roller. However, that is not what we were led to believe when we put them in, if I am correct. I think the cork people told us they would run around eleven months before rebuffing. In that case, I am wondering how economical they would be, as compared with sheep skin.

### LIFE OF ROLLS

Mr. Crouch: How many leather rollers would you use during that period?

Mr. Harden: We average about 1,200 rollers a year.

Mr. Crouch: My average is about a roll a day. According to that, the leather roller would cost about 42 cents a year, and according to your figures the cork rollers would cost about 14 cents.

Mr. Cates: That is just figuring for the front roll, isn't it?

Mr. Harden: All front rolls. We do not know just what the life of these rolls will be; I don't know how long they have been running.

Mr. Mullen: Did you have the rolls turned down?

Mr. Harden: No, sir.

Mr. Mullen: That is different. When you turn down the arbor and are pushing the cork, apparently the period until rebuffing is shorter.

Mr. Crouch: I have two frames turned down, and I find that experience.

Mr. Lanier: I was reading in one of the textile magazines a few days ago an account of the meeting in Georgia. Some fellow who had had considerable experience with cork rolls said they ran for six months, day and night. He was on coarser counts than we have been discussing this morning. He also said they reduced his roller costs 45 per cent. I don't know how that would compare with us. He said that after rebuffing those rollers three times he found they did not start up as well on Monday morning. We heard that in a discussion here a few years ago. When we got ready to try them, we put them on the coldest side of the mill, right next to the wall. I expect when you rebuff them and they get small, letting the weight stand on them will have an effect. We are going to try to put thicker cork on them.

Mr. Holt: It looks as though, if you put thicker cork on there, it would make it worse. With thicker cork it would mark the roller worse and make it worse about starting up.

Chairman: I am just giving you his opinion. I don't know whether he is right or not.

### DIFFICULTY IN CHANGING NUMBERS

Mr. Davis, Pilot Mill, Raleigh: I suppose all these gentlemen who have been talking about cork rollers are on the same number all the time. Out at Pilot we run from one to another and have to change back and forth all the time. I should like someone to try the cork rolls when they run 10s and then try to run 18s.

(Continued on Page 16)



# People Forget

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## Discussion on Spinning At Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 14)

M. R. Vick, Foreman of Carding, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Nos. 1 and 2 Mills, Roanoke Rapids: How about the leather roll on that?

Mr. Davis: Well, the leather roll is better. We find that the leather roller is better than cork when we switch from 10s to 18s. We just couldn't run cork; we had to let it stand a few days. Now, coming down from 18s to 14s or 10s, they would run, but going up they wouldn't. They had to stand about three days. If you are running one number of yarn they might be all right, but if you change from 10s to 14s and 18s I am afraid you would not find them very satisfactory.

Mr. Harden: In the Georgia meeting that same discussion came up, about various numbers. I think it would be well to hear from somebody else who has a wide variety of numbers, because the consensus of opinion at that meeting was that when you passed about 20s to 22s and went finer the cork roller was not so satisfactory. I believe the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, or some representative of that company, reported that on very coarse waste numbers they got unusually good results from cork, bearing out the argument that as you go finer the cork does not give as good results.

Mr. Vick: It was established years ago that as you go to finer numbers on any kind of roller you will have trouble, but you can go from finer to coarser without trouble.

C. S. Tatum, Manager, Pilot Mills Company, Raleigh: We do have that experience out at Pilot. But I know a man who is about as great a booster of cork rolls as I know, and he runs 80s and does good work. He runs extremely fine numbers and has been doing it for a long time—three or four years. He has his whole mill on cork, and he is a great booster of cork rolls.

Mr. Vick: I think one man in that meeting down in Georgia said he had them on fine numbers and was getting along very successfully. I think one man said he was successful with numbers up to 60s, or something like that. The consensus of opinion down there was that the cork roller is a mighty good thing.

Chairman: If there is anybody else present who has a wide variation of numbers and does a lot of changing who has had a similar experience to that of Mr. Davis, please tell us.

### NO TROUBLE IN CHANGING NUMBERS

Mr. Crouch: I have different numbers; I run from 11s to 22s. Change is my first name. I have changed from 15s to 22s without any trouble at all. There has never been any complaint whatever on cork rolls that have been running from 22s to 14s. Those rollers have been running about eight months. Two weeks ago we changed from 22s to 15s and had no complaint at all.

Mr. Tatum: Did you make those changes comparatively early in the game, while the cork rollers were new?

Mr. Crouch: They had been running about eight months. I have been making changes all the time.

Chairman: Do you change from 14s to 22s, back and forth, and have no trouble?

Mr. Crouch: No trouble at all.

Mr. C.: We have had cork rolls for about a year and a half or two years and have had the same experience as Mr. Davis; we find we can not change from coarse numbers to fine numbers without taking out all the rolls and replacing with new. On Monday morning we find we

have a lot more ends down. I don't know whether that is because we leave the weight down or because the room gets too dry.

Question: Will humidity affect cork more than leather?

Mr. Crouch: I know a man who has been on cork rolls for two and a half years. He said high humidity will certainly affect the cork. He said if you have high humidity you will have more ends down during the first hour or two.

Mr. Vick: Are you running single roving or double roving?

Mr. C.: Sometimes single and sometimes double.

Mr. Vick: Your single roving is what number?

Mr. C.: 1.80.

Mr. Vick: You are making 10s out of that, and then went to 18s?

Mr. C.: That is right.

Mr. Vick: When you went to 18s—what roving?

Mr. C.: 2.70.

Mr. Vick: You have more cotton going in than he had. His change in going from 14s to 22s was not half so great as yours was on the single roving.

J. E. Vernon, Overseer, Harriet Mill, Henderson: We have cork rollers on one side for trial. That has been my experience in changing from coarse numbers to fine numbers; we have a lot of trouble. Of course, as someone said, you have the same trouble with any kind of roller you use in changing from coarse to fine. We make from 3s to 20s.

Chairman: Do you make all of them on cork rollers?

Mr. Vernon: Try to. Of course, when you have as wide a range as that you will have trouble with any kind of roller. You can sort of get by with it by changing from the front to back for a few days and then changing back. I have all my cork rollers on the back now—haven't any on the front at all.

Mr. Vick: I believe where that trouble comes from is the bulk of the cotton going in on the roller. I don't believe you get it on the front roller but on the middle roller.

### TROUBLE ON MONDAY MORNING

Mr. Davis: I should like to find out from the gentlemen who are running cork rollers if they have found any difference in the running on Monday morning in the leather and the cork.

Mr. Crouch: I find a great difference. There is a print on there, but after three turns of that roller you will not see the print. I have learned the secret of those rollers' not starting up in cold weather. I should like to say to the gentlemen that the secret is how much of that boss you cover with that sliver or that roving that goes through there. Now, if you don't cover enough of it so that it takes care of those shoulders, you will always have trouble. I had a look at this job where they had trouble in cold weather, and out of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches they were covering only  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Now, I am covering more than an inch out of  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch boss, and I have had no trouble.

Mr. Harden: How do you get a coverage of over an inch out of  $1\frac{3}{8}$ ? I have never been able to do it.

Mr. Crouch: You can do it. That is  $\frac{3}{32}$  on each end.

Mr. Harden: I know as long a traverse as you can get is good, but I have never been able to get that.

Mr. Cates: He has it, all right. I have seen it.

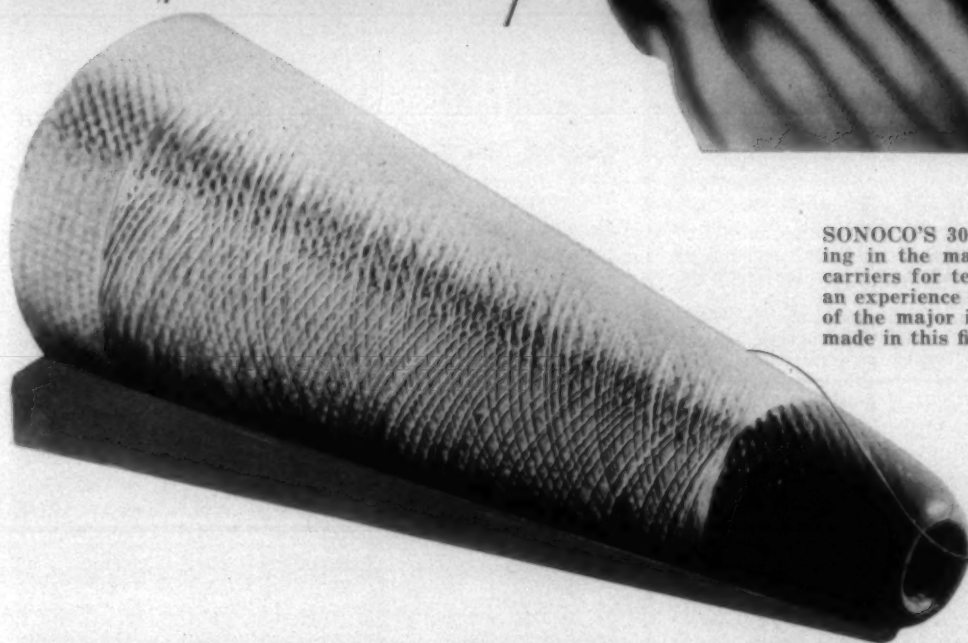
Mr. Crouch: Come down to Roanoke Rapids and I will show you.

(Continued on Page 33)



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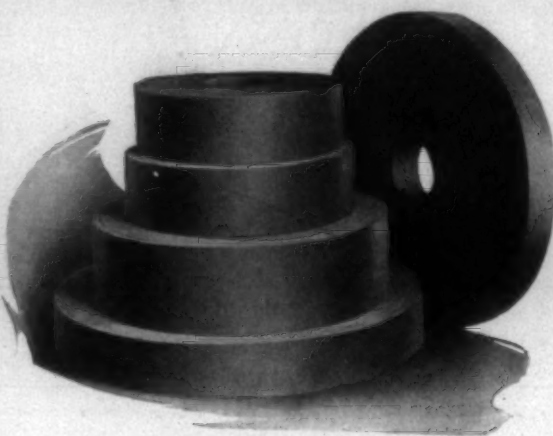
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## PERSONAL NEWS

L. C. Coggins has been appointed superintendent of the Edna Mills Corporation, Reidsville, N. C.

G. C. Finlayson, formerly with the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Edna Mills Corporation, Lexington, N. C.

T. D. Hollingsworth has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at the American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C.

Arthur S. Jarrett has been transferred from superintendent of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to a similar position with the company's mills at Chester, S. C.

Jack M. Alexander has resigned his position with the Gastonia Mill Supply Company, Gastonia, N. C., with which he has been connected since its organization, to accept a position with the Odell Mill Supply Company, Greensboro, N. C. He will continue to travel the same territory with headquarters at Gastonia.

Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., who served as first vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association for the past year, resigned that position just prior to the meeting at Pinehurst. He felt that his other duties were too great to allow him to serve as president of the Association, to which office he would have been elected had he cared to accept.

### E. M. Holt Plaid Mills 50th Anniversary Celebration

The E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C., have completed elaborate plans for celebrating, on May 5, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the mill, it is announced by Lynn B. Williamson, president.

The anniversary observance will begin with a banquet at the Alamance Hotel on Friday evening, May 5, at 8 o'clock. The mill will be closed on Saturday morning and the mill employees and their families will take part in a celebration in the mill yard at which some very unusual features will be presented.

A large number of personal and business friends have been invited to attend the celebration.

The E. M. Holt Mills, one of the pioneer plants in the State, have a long and interesting history and the anniversary celebration promises to be of more than ordinary interest.

### OBITUARY

#### E. A. SMITH

Edward A. Smith, 70, of Kings Mountain, N. C., prominent mill owner and manufacturer, died Sunday morning in a Charlotte hospital after a brief illness of two weeks.

Although Mr. Smith had lived in Kings Mountain for a number of years, he claimed Charlotte as his home. When he first came here he traveled for 12 years for Thomas K. Carey & Son of Baltimore. In 1889 he and J. P. Wilson organized the Charlotte Supply Company. Mr. Smith later sold his interest in the company and in



1892 built the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill. He remained with the Hoskins company until 1910 when he went to Rhodhiss, where he built a large mill. In 1915 he went to Kings Mountain as president of the Phoenix Mill, a position which he held until his death.

He was born May 18, 1862, in Baltimore, the son of James Davis and Charlotte Hoskins Smith. He is survived by four sons and five daughters: Mrs. W. S. Ditch and Miss Jane Smith, of Baltimore; Miss Mary Smith, of Kings Mountain; and Mrs. A. P. Arnold, of Maryville, Tenn.; James D., Edward A., Alfred P. Chadwick, all of Kings Mountain, and George A. Smith, of Roanoke, Va.

### Textile Exposition At N. C. State College Attracts Crowds

State College's sixth annual Students' Textile Exposition and Cotton Style Show was held on April 27th. The beautiful fabrics displayed and the skillful way in which Textile students demonstrated to more than 1,000 people the various processes involved in the manufacture of fabrics showed that the instruction given them by State College's efficient Textile faculty is both thorough and practical.

The day's program started early in the day and did not close until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Throughout the day the campus of State College was full of Raleigh visitors and those of nearby cities here for the Exposition.

Pullen Hall was packed at 2:30 in the afternoon when the annual Cotton Style Show was held. Seventy-eight college girls from Meredith, Peace, St. Mary's, East Carolina Teachers, Louisburg, Elon and Flora MacDonald participated in the show. The girls wore dresses made by them from material designed and woven by State Textile students.

Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus and Mrs. Ehringhaus, and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Graham were among those attending the style show.

Miss Mary Alice Treadwell, of Myrtle Beach, S. C., representing Meredith College, won the grand prize for the most attractive costume. Miss Treadwell wore an attractive reversible coat with a detachable cape. Her coat was of red and black checks and when reversed, was of tan and brown checks. The coat's cape collar was featured by deep, wide revers in the back, with a large bow of the material at the point of the revers in the back.

Some valuable prizes were given by the merchants of Raleigh and a number of mills. The winners of the first prize from each college were as follows: Meredith, Miss Bee Cotner, of Raleigh; Louisburg, Miss Betty Cooper, of Areola; East Carolina Teachers, Miss Clara Freeman, of Colerain; Flora MacDonald, Miss Eunice Thompson, of Pineville; Catawba, Miss Eleanor Fowler, of Spencer; Elon, Miss Virginia Iseley, of Burlington; Peace, Miss Sarah Lytch, of Laurinburg; St. Mary's, Miss Margaret Mickell, of Charleston, S. C.

A short, but interesting, address was made by Judge Heriot Clarkson. Thomas Nelson, dean of the Textile School, also spoke briefly.

During the morning hours the Eastern Carolina Section of the Southern Textile Association met in Tompkins Hall. The meeting was directed by E. M. Holt, of Durham, who is chairman of the organization.

At noon the State College R. O. T. C. military regiment honored the faculty of the Textile School, style show participants and visitors with a full dress parade on the regimental field.

Music for the style show was furnished by the State College orchestra under the direction of Major P. W. Price.



STYLE SHOW AT STATE C OLLEGE TEXTILE SCHOOL

Pictured above is the group of young ladies from eight North Carolina Colleges who took part in the style show conducted by the Textile School of North Carolina State College on April 27, 1933. The garments were made from fabrics designed and woven by students in the Textile School and in which the yarns had been spun, bleached and dyed by them.

Miss Mary Alice Treadwell, of Myrtle Beach, S. C., winner of the grand prize, is shown in the center with the winner's bouquet. The style show is held each year as a part of the Textile Exposition and demonstrates the practicability of the instruction and work done by students in all departments of the Textile School.

# Improving Handle and Lustre in Cotton Fabrics

At the present time it would appear that many manufacturers and finishers of cotton goods have accepted as an inevitable fact that rayon will always be superior in handle and lustre qualities, and that for dress and many other types of fabric the 100 per cent cotton fabric will gradually be displaced by materials consisting wholly or partly of rayon. Perhaps this position has inevitably arisen because of the rapid progress which has been made in rayon production, but it is not an impregnable position. There is not the slightest reason to doubt but that processes will yet be devised for giving cotton goods many of the desirable qualities which are now considered to belong to rayon alone.

It must always be remembered in comparing the properties of the various textile fibres in relation to their possible uses that the properties most desirable at one period may be quite different from those considered most pleasing at another. A striking instance of this is to be found in the change-over of demand from high to low lustre rayon goods which took place some two or three years ago, and the tendency for this demand to change once again in favor of high lustre. Thus if the public at the present time favors dress and other textile materials having properties which can be most easily satisfied by using rayon in the manufacture, it may happen that in one or perhaps two years it will be equally advantageous to use cotton for securing the fabric characteristics then popular.

But it is not merely because of a hope that fashion will turn in a favorable direction that cotton fabric manufacturers should look forward to the future with confidence. Rather should they do this because of the immense possibilities which attend the reactive character of cotton fibres. Why should it not be reasonable to expect that methods can be discovered for giving cotton a softness of handle equal to that of cellulose acetate rayon or a lustre comparable to that of a partly delustrated rayon?

During the past few years rayon manufacturers have made serious efforts to produce artificial fibres which will be equal in strength to natural cotton fibres, but very little success has resulted. It is true that high strength Lillienfeld rayon has been produced, but its commercial exploitation has apparently been unsuccessful. Also strong viscose rayons can be produced by alternative processes, but as yet the bulk of the rayon now being manufactured is much inferior as regards strength and durability to cotton. It is therefore opportune for cotton technologists to carry out researches with the definite object of improving the softness of handle of cotton goods. This is a line of investigation which has been too long neglected, and which, therefore, may the more likely prove very profitable.

As regards improving the lustre of cotton it would seem that little can be done except by the well-known process of mercerization. If one compares individual fibres of mercerized cotton and viscose rayon it is difficult to prove that the cotton fibres are less lustrous. And on theoretical grounds it is probable that such individual cylindrical cellulose fibres will have approximately the same degree of lustre. Hence more attention could be

profitably paid to the manner in which the cotton fibres are made into yarn, for it is here that the natural lustre of a mercerized fibre can be largely lost.

If cotton and viscose rayon fibres have the same lustre then yarns made from these fibres by similar methods should have about equal lustre. But it is here that differences between the structure of the yarns play an important part. Viscose fibres are very long, so that they can be formed into yarn without the necessity for much twist. On the other hand, cotton fibres are short and must be twisted considerably about each other in order that the resulting yarn should be strong. Now the lustre of a yarn is the greater as the parallelism of the individual fibres is increased. Hence the greater lustre of a viscose yarn as compared with that of a cotton yarn, although the individual fibres have approximately the same degree of lustre.

More recently the use of staple rayon, that is, short fibres of rayon, has increased. Yarns made from such material have much less lustre than those manufactured from long fibres, and indeed, have not much more lustre than well mercerized cotton yarns. Hence, as regards lustre, mercerized cotton can practically compete with staple rayon materials. In much the same manner mercerized cotton is easily able to compete in lustre with fully and partly delustrated acetate rayon goods. Thus cotton has really little to fear in competition with rayon as regards lustre so long as the public demand fabrics of moderate or subdued lustre.

The question which naturally arises is "How far can the handle of cotton be improved?" Much can be achieved by suitable spinning, since the less the twist the softer is the handle. But this reduction in twist can only be carried within certain limits; without twist the yarn would be too weak. But it should be possible to make each individual fibre softer, for it must be remembered that the average cotton fibre is finer than the average viscose rayon filament, and softness is intimately related to fineness of fibre diameter.

Cotton fibres are susceptible to treatments with various acids and alkalis which cause them to swell. Caustic soda alone, of mercerizing strength, can produce a 40 per cent increase in diameter. When the swelling agent is removed, and the fibre dried, a collapse takes place and the cellulose which constitutes the fibre becomes more compact. In other words, it is possible to bring the fibre into a soft swollen condition which tends to revert to a contracted stiffened state. Perhaps this cycle of changes is best illustrated by the behavior of cotton when treated with concentrated sulphuric acid. Under such circumstances the swelling produced by the acid is very great, but on washing with water the fibre becomes harder, and on drying it gains a stiff linen-like handle.

If swelling methods are adopted to render cotton softer then the final collapse of the cellulose must be wholly or partly prevented. This can be accomplished by adding a colloidal product such as glycerine, casein, glucose, or similar substances to the washing liquor, or even to the swelling agent. The handle of the resulting fibres can

(Continued on Page 28)



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## A Fine Meeting

Seldom, if ever, has the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association held a better meeting than their thirty-seventh annual convention at Pinehurst last week.

In the first place, the meeting was held under particularly pleasing circumstances. The weather was typical of Pinehurst in spring. The attendance was large and everyone cheerful. The program, in point of interest and timeliness, was an excellent one and went over without a hitch. Even the cotton market put in a helping hand, staging a nice rally to add to general cheerfulness.

The convention got off to a fine start on Friday morning. There were three speakers on this program. And when the third finished, the hall was still crowded, which speaks volumes for their ability as speakers.

We have no desire to try to elaborate on the subjects discussed in these addresses. The speakers were amply able to speak for themselves.

President Gossett gave an interesting outline of some of the major accomplishments of the Association during the past year. He likewise painted a clear picture of what cotton manufacturers may expect in the way of Federal regulations unless the mill men elect to do a little regulating on their own account.

Dr. Dewing, from Harvard, a fluent, forceful speaker, struck a responsive chord when he fired a few shots at those once-so-revered gentlemen, the bankers. He convinced his hearers that he knows a great deal about banks and bankers and offered some very timely suggestions for much-needed bank reform.

W. D. Anderson, who is one of the real orators

in the Association, showed that the textile industry has a great deal more to be proud of than the average mill man seems to think. Cotton manufacturers, Mr. Anderson believes, have been inclined to take too much punishment from volunteer critics who spout platitudes about long hours, low wages and child labor. Fight back was Mr. Anderson's advice, and he had figures to show that the industry has made a record during depression that should be a source of pride to all those connected with it.

Mill men everywhere will find pleasure and profit in reading the remarks of these speakers. They are published in this issue.

The annual banquet furnished a delightful break in the business of the convention and was thoroughly enjoyed.

To sum it up, the meeting at Pinehurst was fine. The record of the accomplishments of the Association in the past year reflected the competent administration of its affairs. In the selection of its new officers, headed by T. M. Marchant, the organization is assured of the same high character of leadership for the coming year.

Members of the Association expressed sincere thanks to Mr. Gossett and all others who have had an active part in the Association work for the past year. They have done a real job.

To Secretary McLaurine goes much of the credit for the success of the Pinehurst meeting. He was in the limelight only long enough to give a detailed account of the Association's work for the year. But his work behind the scenes was everywhere apparent. He put the convention machinery in high gear and kept it running smoothly throughout, never overlooking any detail necessary to make the meetings a real credit to the Association and its officers.

## The First Step Toward a Tariff on Jute

For a long time it has been recognized that the cotton mills in this country would benefit immensely if Congress would levy a tariff on jute. The question has come up time and time again, but the powerful jute lobby in Washington manages to keep jute on the free list.

New England manufacturers of jute, avowed protectionists except in the case of their own products, have so far been strong enough to whip all efforts to put on the jute tariff.

In this connection, Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, thinks that the first step toward getting a tariff on jute would be a Federal requirement that cotton be sold on a net weight basis. Mr. Comer outlines this position in a letter to us this week and also sends a copy of a letter he wrote to Secretary



Wallace regarding that portion of the Farm Bill dealing a processing tax on cotton.

An extract from Mr. Comer's letter follows:

The proposed bill seeks in a mild way to protect cotton against certain competitive fibres, mentioning only rayon, silk and linen, whereas everyone knows the real competition to cotton in this country comes from paper and jute used as containers, and twine. It is unthinkable to me that any real friend of cotton will permit, without fighting to the last, any arrangement by which cotton itself may be taxed 100 per cent without at the same time protecting cotton in some way from the increased substitution of paper and jute that would otherwise follow. Those of us who are spinning cotton have for years been fighting against the encroachment of paper and jute, and now we are unwilling to stand quietly and see all this past effect go to naught. We think the problem is going to be hard enough anyway because we are of that school that believes that the higher the price, no matter by what method accomplished, the less buying and the less consuming there will be.

To those who feel that a tax on jute would be a tax on that which the cotton farmer uses to cover his cotton, my answer is that a Federal provision requiring the sale of cotton net weight will solve the problem. Six yards of cotton bagging weighs five pounds and will cost no more than the six yards of jute bagging, which weighs twelve pounds and if cotton is sold net weight, the farmer will not be penalized as he thinks by the lighter weight covering. As a matter of fact, any man who thinks because he wraps up his product with a heavy covering and thereby gets more for his product, is only fooling himself because the purchaser by his price makes due allowance for that fact.

I believe that one of the first steps in getting a tariff on jute will be a Federal regulation requiring cotton to be sold net weight because until that is accomplished, our Southern representatives will continue to divide on the question and that wonderful jute lobby in Washington will continue performing.

### Unfair Competition With Prison-Made Goods

For some time past, the cotton duck mills have been in the discouraging position of having to compete with goods made at the Federal prison in Atlanta. This competition has put these mills in an unfair spot.

The figures showing the production of cotton duck at this prison show clearly what the free mills are up against.

In the first place, 87.7 per cent of all the cotton goods made at Atlanta penitentiary is numbered duck. The production of numbered duck from this source in the past four years equals 23.4 per cent of all the numbered duck made by free mills.

It is manifestly unfair for the mills on duck to have to meet such competition. Obviously they cannot compete on equal terms.

While we are on the subject, it is just as well to bear in mind that 70 per cent of all products manufactured by Federal prisoners is cotton tex-

tiles. This is clear proof that the duck mills are not alone in having to compete with prison production, although they are meeting more than their share of such competition.

That so large a portion of prison goods are cotton textiles is directly contrary to the law governing manufacturing operations in the prison. The law in the case states that manufacturing in Federal prisons shall be "in such diversified forms as will reduce to a minimum competition with private industry or free labor."

The intent of the law is clear, but plainly its application has gotten a long way from the letter and spirit of the law.

It is time to call a halt on such competition. There is now a bill, the Tarver Bill, before Congress that would correct the condition by limiting the production of cotton duck at Atlanta to 500,000 pounds yearly. Textile men should join with the Cotton Duck Association in insisting on the passage of the bill.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at Pinehurst last week, passed a resolution supporting the Tarver Bill and we hope to see it enacted by Congress.

### The 30-Hour Bill

One of the chief virtues of the administration's short hour and minimum wage bill is that it would stimulate union organization throughout industry by providing for labor representation on wage boards.—*New York World-Telegram*.

### Attention of David Clark

Incident at Greensboro which "David Clark" is quite sure to make note of, was the attack on Roosevelt by "a University of North Carolina graduate student," who also skinned the North Carolina "Democratic dynasty" and raked the Legislature for failing to provide representation for the Socialist and other minor parties on the ticket. He was addressing a conference of the leaders of the Socialist party in this State.—*Charlotte Observer*.

### Maybe So

The opening paragraph of one of the studies made under the auspices of the Textile Foundation says:

If the phenomenon of dichroism, or polarized fluorescence, is to exist, the prime condition to be satisfied is that the absorptive or emissive mechanisms responsible for the optical phenomenon must be in at least a partial alignment.

Maybe so.

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

NEWTON, N. C.—Mid-State Cloth Mill, rayon fabrics, has awarded a contract to Herman-Sipe Company for an addition to cost \$12,000.

DANVILLE, VA.—The Riverside and Dan River Mills have an order which will give full time employment to all of the workers in the mill for three months.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Approximately 3,500 Cone employees at Proximity, White Oak and Revolution Cotton Mills had working hours increased from 50 to 55 hours weekly.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Industrial Cotton Mills have paid a dividend of \$1.75 per share on preferred stock and will pay an extra dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock on August 1.

CRAMERTON, N. C.—Cramerton Mills were awarded a contract to supply the Army Quartermaster Depot with 524,272 yards of khaki cotton uniform cloth, 36½-inch, on which bids were opened April 28. Cramerton's bid was 30.35c a yard on 39-inch material, net.

MARION, N. C.—All officers and directors were re-elected at the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marion Manufacturing Company. A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent was declared also. The officers are Rignall W. Baldwin, president; T. M. Marchant, Greenville, S. C., vice-president, and Sam L. Copeland, secretary. President Baldwin is also treasurer of the company.

LINDALE, GA.—Attributed to additional orders, 1,000 looms, instead of 500, necessitating approximately hiring 500 operatives, were started this week on the night shift at the Lindale unit of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. These looms are in the No. 3 unit.

Last week orders were given for 200 more operatives to operate looms, and later the officials received orders from headquarters in Boston to make it 500 additional employees.

KINSTON, N. C.—Reports that new owners will begin operations at the Caswell Cotton Mills in West Kinston were heard here. They could not be confirmed, but it was said orders had been given to get the machinery in shape for a start in a week or two. The mills have been idle many months, since the company which operated them for many years encountered financial difficulties. In good times, they employed several hundred men and women.

BALFOUR, N. C.—The Balfour Mills has replaced 150 Hopedale looms with the newest model Draper looms. A large number of the spinning frames have been changed over to the tex-rope drive. Some of the spinning frames were equipped with the Saco-Lowell four-roll long draft system, and some of the frames have been changed over to a system planned by the mills. Two H. & B. American Machine Company long draft frames, one for warp and the other for filling, have been installed in the spinning room. These mills have 23,688 spindles and a battery of 452 looms and are manufacturing print cloths.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—At a public auction sale held here, the entire plant of the Victory Manufacturing Company, Inc., of this city, was sold by John W. Porter, of Rockingham, N. C., as receiver, to the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, of New York City, for \$75,000. The sale was ordered by the Superior Court.

The Victory Mill formerly manufactured plain and clip dot marquisettes.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Assessments of the cotton mills and other textile industries of Lexington County, by the South Carolina Tax Commission, for the year 1932, are: Columbia Mills, at Lexington, assessed in Lexington County, at \$75,000, in Richmond County, at \$263,000, a total of \$338,000; Middleburg Mill (Martel Mill), at Batesburg, \$85,000, and Red Bank Mills (Martel Mills), at Lexington, \$125,000.

OLD HICKORY, TENN.—According to information obtained here, within a few days the Old Hickory du Pont Rayon units will be running again upon a full production schedule.

As fast as mechanical limitations permit, idle machines are being put back into operation. Approximately 250 operatives will be given employment. The du Pont employment office has been extremely busy for the past several days, putting on new employees to take care of this increase in production.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Entwistle No. 1 plant added 148 workers to the payroll beginning last week. For the first time since 1923 the company is operating a 55-hour per week night shift on 650 looms. This means 110 hours per week on 650 looms and 55 hours per week on 1,300 looms. On the present schedule the No. 1 plant will consume 225 bales of cotton weekly. W. H. Entwistle said that the company stepped-up production to increase depleted stocks. No large orders have been received, he said, to justify the night shift, although there was an intimation that the present schedule would continue indefinitely.

### U. S. To Buy Textiles for Forest Workers

Philadelphia, Pa.—The commanding officer of the Army Quartermaster Depot announced that approximately \$2,500,000 of textiles and garments for use by the Civilian Conservation Corps would be purchased within the next few days.

Among items that will be bought are: 75,700 undershirts, 222,700 drawers, 255,300 denim trousers, 19,800 melton trousers, 881,000 cotton socks, 375,000 handkerchiefs, 150,000 mattresses, 600,000 huck towels, 400,000 bath towels, 807,600 lightweight wool socks.

Also 500,000 bedsheets, 18,900 white duck coats, 150,000 pillow cases, 100,000 pillows, 357,500 denim jumpers, 18,900 white duck trousers, 75,000 canvas cots, 73,300 denim hats, 218,000 flannel shirts, 187,500 raincoats, 150,000 silk cravats.

Proposals will be issued shortly by the depot advising manufacturers dates on which various bids will be opened. It will buy all types of clothing to be worn by the civilian forest corps and quickness of delivery is to be a specification in each proposal.

# BRETON MINEROL PROCESS

Original and fundamental Oil  
Conditioning Process protected by  
Patent 1,550,396

The above patent covers the  
conditioning of cotton fibres  
with mineral oil.

SUBSEQUENT METHODS OF  
OIL SPRAYING ARE IN-  
FRINGEMENTS AND SUIT  
HAS BEEN BROUGHT BY US  
TO PROTECT OUR EXCLUSIVE  
PATENT RIGHTS.

Nine years in pursuing the  
development of the original  
Breton Mineral Process is a  
guarantee of perfected knowl-  
edge in the lubricant Minerol  
and in its application to fibres.

Use



Specially processed for  
the control of moisture  
obtained from humidi-  
fication in the mills.

**BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY**  
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

# VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

## McCOLL, S. C.

### MARLBORO COTTON MILLS

Something doing at this place. The executives are men of vision as well as executive ability. It would take a long time to tell in detail of the many improvements made here. Mill No. 6 has been overhauled and made into a beautiful plant 654 feet long, with unobstructed view from end to end.

There will be nothing overhead except sprinkler system and electric lights when the work is finished.

The old "Iceman plant" (now called Marlboro Mill No. 3) started up a few weeks ago after being closed down for five years or more. It has been overhauled, cleaned and good machinery put in.

O. S. Jones, a live young man, is overseer carding and spinning. He has recently taken the first degree of papa, which made Superintendent G. A. Hale a grandpa; the little one's mother was formerly Miss Lillian Hale.

Mr. Hale is superintendent of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, 1, 3, 6 and 7, all at McColl.

At No. 1, J. M. Gibson is overseer carding and M. H. King, overseer spinning.

At No. 6, W. R. Carter is overseer twisting; W. M. Dampier, overseer weaving here and at No. 7 only; W. H. Harris, overseer cloth room; F. W. Campbell, detail man.

The people here have fine garden plots and there are pretty flowers in bloom in many places. The soil is fertile, easily worked, and brings rich returns to the energetic.

These mills are running full time and the people are glad to have employment where there is little curtailment.

### THE EXECUTIVES

D. K. McCall is president; F. F. Adams, secretary; B. M. Edwards, treasurer; P. A. Gwaltney, general superintendent.

These are also officials of the pretty Marlboro Cotton Mill at Bennettsville, S. C., where O. L. Derrick is superintendent; Lester Shankle, overseer carding, and Grover Rambeau, overseer spinning.

## GREENSBORO, N. C.

(Continued from last week)

### SUPERINTENDENT JAMES A. BANGLE

James A. Bangle, superintendent at Proximity Mill, has been on the job over 20 years to the knowledge of the writer, and we don't know how much longer. That he is competent and progressive is proven by his long service. He has merited and holds the confidence of his company and the good will and appreciation of his employees.

### REVOLUTION COTTON MILL

Julius W. Cone is president, J. E. Hardin, secretary, and S. Sternberger, treasurer. Geo. P. Stone is superintendent and was on the job when the writer first visited this place 20 years ago, and we don't know how long before that. He is efficient, friendly, courteous and well

liked by all who know him. C. F. Phillips is the genial assistant superintendent.

That these leaders have fine and loyal overseers and operatives is evidenced in the order and cleanliness of the mill and the good running work.

J. S. Leonard is overseer carding, G. T. Smith, second hand; P. O. Chester is card grinder; E. W. Dobson, one of the progressive section men; T. O. Ward is overseer spinning with G. L. Gaulden and S. G. Hodson, second hands. Among the live wire section men are Ransom Cagle, O. C. Dandridge and Charlie G. Denson; W. A. Ward, doffer.

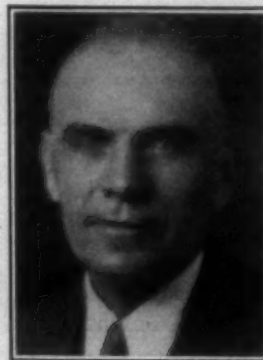
N. F. Stone is overseer weaving and S. W. Vaughn, second hand. Progressive section men are L. A. Andrews, J. C. Gaulden, A. H. Hinshaw, D. L. Phillips, J. L. Ritter. J. L. Garner is overseer cloth room.

S. S. Rawlins and G. J. Shepherd have office positions where everyone is as pleasant as can be.

Revolution has all the admirable qualities and village attractions of the other mills and is a lovely place to visit.

### R. H. ARMFIELD, SUPERINTENDENT WHITE OAK MILLS

R. H. Armfield, superintendent of White Oak Mills, was promoted from overseer to this position on the death of former Superintendent Gardner, who died some time ago after many years' faithful service.



The policy of the Cone Mills is to promote their own and in other ways to show appreciation for loyalty. Mr. Armfield is efficient and courteous, is a good leader, and well liked. He has always found the Textile Bulletin helpful and is one of our most consistent subscribers.

Though superintendent of the largest Denim Mill in the world, he is still the same genial friend — kind and considerate toward

everyone, deserving and holding the high esteem of all who know him.

### WHITE OAK MILLS

There are so many pleasant memories connected with our late visit to the Cone Mills that we can hardly get away from the subject.

Such a fine group of overseers and such an atmosphere of good will and co-operation. The second hands and section men are alert and ambitious; under the encouraging Cone method of promotion, they never get in a rut, but strive for improvement in every way and when an opportunity comes for advancement, they are ready.

J. P. Scales is overseer carding, C. C. Whit, second hand, and George Holder, section man, are among our readers.

R. C. Moreland is overseer spinning and expects to celebrate his 25th year's service with this company in August; S. E. Sawyer is overseer finishing, and Fred Hester, second hand; J. J. Moore, overseer of waste; J. E. Armfield, dyer, with A. D. Clanton, second hand.



A. L. Beal is overseer weaving, with G. R. Lucas and L. W. Barrier, second hands; M. C. Jones, J. C. Beal, A. M. Herrin, J. B. Carter and H. M. Parrish are among the wide-awake loom fixers. Charles Pearman, H. F. Evans and C. L. Thornbro are also in weave room.

W. L. Gibson is night superintendent and carder; L. C. Harris, night spinner.

D. L. Sullivan, better known as "Tobe," has been here over 30 years. He drew the plans for White Oak Mill.

R. L. Yates, master mechanic; G. B. Ward, second hand; J. A. Cooper, tying-in; R. L. Kale, yard foreman.

C. E. Kerchner is superintendent of power, assisted by W. B. Burke; R. L. Clapp, chief electrician, assisted by Frank Berry.

#### IN THE OFFICE

C. V. Webster, cashier, is going to leave "footprints on the sands of time" that will never be washed away. The influence of his personality and Christian example will be multiplied in coming years through the good works of those whose lives he touches today. He teaches the Men's Bible Class in the Baptist Church and on the Sunday before our visit had 123 present.

Claude Kidd is general office man; Herbert Ferguson, L. W. Barrier, timekeeper; G. W. Foster, invoice and requisition; R. E. Fitchett, receiving clerk; John Shores, supply clerk, and G. G. Merritt, in charge of houses, are among the efficiency force at this wonderful mill.

#### CONE MILLS HAVE A LARGE, MODERN DAIRY

Mr. Merritt carried us to see the dairy.

In 1915, Mr. Ceasar Cone established the Textile Dairy near White Oak Mills, placed Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thacker in charge, and for over 17 years they have faithfully and energetically carried on.

There are 75 acres at the dairy, in a high state of cultivation, where summer grazing and winter ensilage is carefully looked after.

The herd is composed of Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey cattle, and 95 cows are now being milked, producing excellent quantity and quality of milk which is cooled and bottled by the latest improved methods and promptly delivered to delighted customers.

The milking room is absolutely clean and thoroughly modern. The cows are brushed and groom daily, and each milker's udder is washed and dried with a clean cloth at milking time. Several DeLaval milking machines are used, followed by hand milking to make sure the job is thorough.

There's a stanchion and an automatic drinking fountain in reach of every cow. As they drink, the water flows in till they stop.

A State inspector spends some time each month at this dairy, testing cows for health and for producing values.

We thank Mr. Merritt for taking us over, and Mrs. Thacker for so courteously and kindly showing us through and explaining the machinery and methods used in this successful dairy.

#### A BIG STOCK FARM

A few miles north of Greensboro, the Proximity Company (Cone Mills) have a 2,000-acre farm used for breeding, raising and fattening beef and pork, which is supplied to operatives at cost to deliver ready for cooking.

Altogether, we don't know of a more fortunate people anywhere than those employed in the splendid Cone mills at Greensboro. They seem to realize that they are "in clover," for as said last week, we never hear of any one leaving. The same families (or their descendants) that we found here back in 1913, when Mr. Ceasar Cone's

benign countenance and encouraging smile scattered sunshine, are still here—happy in feeling themselves a part of this great organization.

## McADENVILLE, N. C.

### McADEN MILLS

These mills are on South Fork River, near Lowell, and have an interesting history that dates far back into pioneer days of the textile industry.

Mr. Robert R. Ray, secretary and treasurer, is over 80 years old and continuously on the job.

Some weeks ago Grady Cole announced over Station WBT that Mr. Ray was celebrating his birthday, and from all over the South he has since been receiving letters, cards and messages of congratulation from friends and employees of years ago, who had drifted to other places.

Mr. Ray is one of the most remarkable gentlemen in the entire textile industry and is devotedly loved by all who work for him.

### Plans for S. T. A. Convention

The entertainment committee for the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Southern Textile Association, to be held in Charlotte on May 26 and 27, is making special plans for the entertainment of those who attend the convention.

There will be no meeting on the afternoon of the 26th and committee plans a variety of entertainment. The usual golf tournament will be held. In addition arrangements are being made for those who do not play golf. Plans call for a horseshoe pitching contest, a ball game, played with a soft ball, between mill men and traveling men, and other athletic contests. Members will also be given an opportunity to visit a number of manufacturing plants in and around Charlotte.

#### TEXTILE CLUB PRESENTS GOLF TROPHY

The Charlotte Textile Club, composed of textile salesmen, will present a handsome silver cup to the Association to be used as an annual golf trophy. Only mill men will be eligible to compete for the cup. The winner each year will keep the cup until the following year when it will be returned for competition at the annual meeting. Names of the winners will be engraved on the cup.

#### HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Charlotte has ample hotel facilities to take care of the convention. Headquarters of the Association will be at the Charlotte Hotel, but there also are a number of other hotels that offer excellent accommodations.

The Charlotte Hotel is offering a rate of \$2.50 per day for single rooms and \$4.00 per day for double rooms, all with private bath. Rates furnished by three other of the larger hotels show Selwyn Hotel, \$1.50 and up; Mecklenburg Hotel, \$2.00 and up; Stonewall Hotel, \$1.00 and \$1.25 (without bath), \$1.50 and up with bath.

A large attendance for the convention is already assured. Association officers feel that the number of men in attendance at the Charlotte meeting will break all previous records.

The first session of the convention will meet at 10 o'clock on May 26, with President Petrea presiding. The afternoon will be open for recreation and entertainment. The annual banquet will be held that evening.

The business session will be held on the morning of the 27th, at which the new officers will be elected.

## Improving Handle and Lustre in Cotton Fabrics

(Continued from Page 20)

thereby be much improved. But intensive research along these lines is required, for it appears certain that methods which swell a cellulose fibre must ultimately be capable of control so that they produce an exceptionally soft fibre.

But alternative treatments are available. Cellulose can be esterified by suitable treatment with such substances as are capable of reacting with hydroxyl groups, for example, the chlorides and the anhydrides of aliphatic and aromatic acids. It can also be combined with condensing agents of which formaldehyde is a good example. Not all such treatments can be expected to yield soft cotton, but there is good reason to suppose that one or other of them will.

The cellulose of cotton is also susceptible to change by treatment with steam under high pressure. Researches carried out at the Shirley Institute have shown that cotton undergoes peculiar swelling changes when heated with moisture (steam) at about 100 degrees C., and it is also known that these changes have an important influence in the steaming which follows printing processes. There is thus more than a probability that steam treatment under appropriate conditions would result in an advantageous softening of handle of cotton fibres.

Generally it would seem that for softness it is necessary to increase the volume of each cotton fibre. One method of effecting this would be to distend each fibre with air or other inert gas in the manner that is applied to Celta rayon. Otherwise the swelling could be of a

more uniform character as produced by permanently separating the micelle chains. It is important to note that simple mercerization does not effect this purpose since although each fibre increases in diameter it is correspondingly shortened in length so that the total volume change is negligible.

But, however this increase of volume is obtained it must be of a permanent character. It is for this reason that less satisfactory results are likely to be obtained by filling out the fibres with relatively insoluble compounds. There are scarcely any compounds which would be capable of fulfilling all the necessary requirements such as freedom from change of color in washing and bleaching, and absence of influence on the lustre and dyeing properties of the cotton. The only reasonable method consists of permanently reducing the specific gravity of the cotton fibres by physical or chemical means.

There are great opportunities in discovering methods for improving the softness of cotton fibres. The lustre of mercerized cotton is sufficient for a large proportion of modern dress goods, and if this could be combined with a pleasing softness of handle, then 100 per cent cotton fabrics would largely displace many of the now popular rayon materials since these definitely lack the durability of cotton. All that is required is persevering research—the results are certain to come.—*Textile Recorder*.

HARTWELL, GA.—Hartwell Mills has begun operating a night shift. Sixty additional people were added to the payroll as a result. Double time will continue indefinitely, according to Vice-President S. W. Thornton.

**Yeeder-ROOT**  
**PICK COUNTERS**  
*Raise Production*  
**PROFITS** from  
the Loss-Level

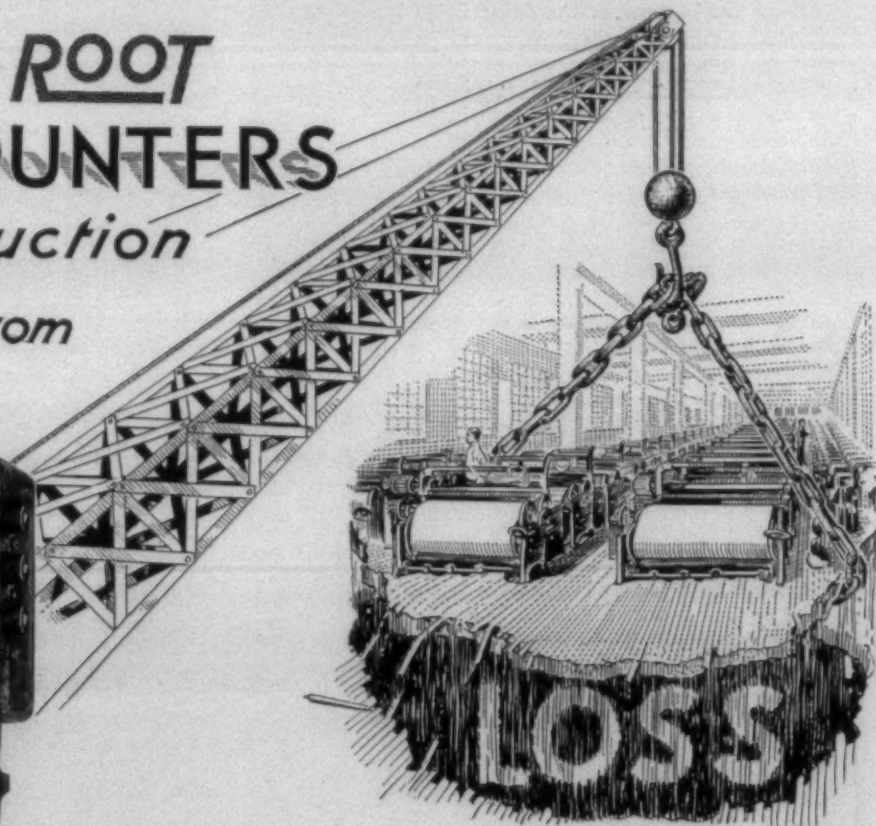


**NEW GREEN COUNTER**  
*Ask for TRIAL INSTALLATION*

BUILDERS OF PICK COUNTERS  
FOR TWENTY THREE YEARS

**Yeeder-ROOT** INCORPORATED  
HARTFORD, CONN.

SOUTHERN OFFICE: Room 1401,  
Woodside Bldg., GREENVILLE, S. C.





# Uniform picker room conditions at your request!



## Filter the air, don't *change* it

Air Filtration and Recirculation creates new standards in the opening and picker rooms because, for the first time, a perfectly conditioned and stabilized atmosphere is possible with ordinary humidifying equipment. Instead of exhausting the air and replacing it with variable and uncontrolled atmosphere, Saco-Lowell Filters recirculate the SAME air over and over again with all dust and leaf removed—retaining all the humidity except that taken up by the cotton.

**Improved Quality.** Better cleaning—beaters, grids and fan speeds can be set to meet a fixed group of conditions. Improved evenness and uniformity—the same poundage of cotton in every lap every day. Variations in numbers throughout the mill, now caused to a great extent by variable picker room conditions, are greatly reduced.

**Savings.** Eliminates dust cellars. Cost of winter heating in mill greatly reduced. Frequent gear changing eliminated.

**Fire Safety.** Fire hazards eliminated. Cannot spread. If started, will automatically be smothered in Filter.

**Users say:** "There is no apparent seepage of dust from the Filter at all. It is taking care of the discharge from a No. 2 condenser with self-contained fan very nicely."—"The Filter is installed to receive the discharge from the dust removal hoods under the screens of FOUR Centrif-Air Cleaning Machines, is collecting more than 20 lbs. of

## SACO-LOWELL Recirculating Air Filter

dust and short lint every day, and doing what I consider a perfect job of filtering."

In our opinion there is no investment a mill can make that will be more beneficial than the installation of this system.

---

### SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.      SPARTANBURG, S. C.  
ATLANTA, GA.

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## Tubize Chatillon Reports Increased Sales for 1932

The Tubize Chatillon Corporation's sales showed an increase of 11 per cent in 1932, according to Roland L. Taylor, chairman of the board, speaking at the annual meeting. Mr. Taylor said that this compared with a drop of 1 per cent in sales for the rayon industry as a whole in 1932.

Harry A. Arthur and W. Hinckle Smith were elected to the board of directors. They succeed Gerrish H. Milliken and John Nash McCullough, who had resigned as directors.

## Greenville Mills Busier

Greenville, S. C.—A decided upturn has been registered in textile activities during the past week. A

majority of mills in this area have increased their operating time and many have called back to work employees who had been laid off temporarily. One mill was reported to have called back 500 workers.

Wilis Taylor of Slater Mills, which manufacture mixed rayon and cotton fabrics, said the plant would operate 55 hours this week compared to 40 last week. It was understood Dunean Mills is operating at about 85 per cent capacity.

## Viscose Re-Elects All Its Officers

At the annual meeting of the American Viscose Corporation and the Viscose Company, held at Marcus Hook, Pa., the following officers were re-elected: Samuel A. Salvage, president; Charles E. Hendrixson, secre-

tary and treasurer, and H. J. Dingle, assistant treasurer.

The following directors were re-elected: Samuel Courtauld, Samuel A. Salvage, Charles E. Hendrixson, Henry Johnson and John G. Jackson.

The board of both companies were increased from five to seven members. William C. Appleton and Frank H. Griffin, who have been with the companies for a number of years, were re-elected directors.

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A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office.

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## Textile Wet Finishing Machinery Water Power Equipment Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY  
33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

## Visit the Capital City Atlanta, Ga.

## Train Travel Bargain Fares Southern Railway System

Friday, May 5, 1933

\$4.00

Round Trip Fare From Charlotte, N. C.

\$4.00

Reduced Round Trip Fares From Other North Carolina Points

Round trip tickets on sale going trip all trains (except Crescent Limited) May 5th, final limit midnight May 7th, 1933.

"New Deal" Extension Feature  
Tickets may be extended as much as five days at fee \$1.00 per day each ticket each day extended.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Fares

See Stone Mountain—Grant Park, Historical Cyclorama, and many other attractions.

Consult Ticket Agents

T. J. WITHERSPOON

Ticket Agent

Charlotte, N. C.

R. H. GRAHAM

Division Passenger Agent

Charlotte, N. C.



## Anderson in Strong Defense of Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

proportion was considerably larger for New England and for the Middle Atlantic States, and slightly larger for the east North Central States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin—than for any of the three Southern geographic divisions.

"Recent figures compiled from the 1930 census show remarkable progress as to the employment of persons 10 to 15 years old, inclusive. The total number of children of this age in the United States in 1930 was 14,300,576. The total number gainfully employed in any way was only 667,118, or 4.7 per cent of the total, as compared with 1,060,858 in 1920, or 8.5 per cent of the total. The total number employed in the cotton mills of the United States in 1930 shows even greater progress, being only 10,631 as against 21,875 in 1920, a drop of 50 per cent.

### RANKS FIRST IN EMPLOYMENT

"Our industry ranks first among all the industries in America in the average number of wage earners employed, and throughout this entire depression ours is the one industry that has stood up fairly well in the matter of employment. It is commonly stated that there are now from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 people out of work in the United States.

"Our industry ranks first among all the industries in America in the average number of wage earners employed, and throughout this entire depression ours is the one industry that has stood up fairly well in the matter of employment. It is commonly stated that there are now from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 people out of work in the United States.

"It may be true that, here and there in our industry, wages have been reduced too much, but I claim that the worst that any of us have done in this respect is a great deal better than what has been done in many other lines of business, which was to turn people out in the streets to join the breadlines.

"I dare say that it would be difficult to find that very many cotton mill workers have been in the breadlines anywhere or have been applicants for assistance at the welfare stations of various kinds that have been established over the country to take care of needy people.

### HAD FOOD AND SHELTER

"They may not have earned as much as they should have earned, or as much as the employers would have preferred to pay them, but I claim that, as a body of workers, they have earned an honest living and they have had a good roof over their heads and have not suffered for fuel, food or clothing. This is a great deal more than can be said for the employees of many other lines of business in this country.

"For my part, I am proud of the fact that, despite the losses we have taken, despite the discouragements that have faced us, we have, as an industry, gone forward with the operation of our plants and have furnished a livelihood for those associated with us in the operation of the mills, and have furnished clothing and covering to the public at prices within the reach of the masses.

"I repeat that we may admit failure to make money for ourselves, but I claim that during this severe depression we have served the situation with some credit, and that much of the criticism constantly levelled at the textile industry is without foundation and fact, and is very unjust."

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## Report of Secretary McLaurine

(Continued from Page 10)

cyclopedic compilations, or the famous five foot shelves of classic literature.

It is useless to say that we have fully cooperated with this movement. Time is too limited to detail our activities. Already in many of our southern towns and cities plans are going forward with special sales of standard made merchandise such as sheets, pillow cases, towels, table linen, draperies and many other commodities. These are particularly mentioned because heretofore stress has been given to clothing. Each member present should consider it his duty to render special service in his home community and encourage the undertaking. He should even help initiate profitable projects.

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Again we refer to industrial relations since there is no special report. I am very glad to state that my opinion is that the majority of our members are actively functioning on this committee, not in a public and blatant way with publicity and fanfare but in that silent effective way that expresses itself in human conduct and human welfare.

When we consider the dark days through which we have passed and the abiding confidence and loyalty that have existed between employer and employees in our southern textile industry we must feel that our members have a practical and workable knowledge of the principles of industrial relations.

On the part of both there has been much sacrifice but the sympathy and common understanding of all have made the sacrifices possible. Our officers and members deserve much credit for being able to operate and furnish employment for so many even though such a policy has entailed much loss.

### SUMMARY.

Inasmuch as your Secretary has been able to cover many of the activities of this year he would like to very succinctly indicate to you in general terms a few of the things that this Association attempts to do, although it may be a little repetitive:

1. Through committees it acts officially in presenting conditions of the industry to national legislative committees.
2. Through the Traffic Department and its legal staff it watches all general traffic matters before committees and commissions.
3. It represents mills in working out rules and regulations in reference to the buying and selling of raw cotton.
4. It represents the mills in the arbitration of cotton and cotton contracts.
5. It represents the mills in the setting up of International Cotton Standards. Through agencies it promotes the growth of a better staple and character of cotton.
6. It assembles important information on many subjects for its members and cooperating association.
7. It safeguards the industry against insidious and pernicious propaganda by keeping the public properly informed. It acts very effectively in its public relation programs.
8. It represents the mills through committees in arbitrating differences arising in the buying and selling of textile commodities.
9. It is the great center and clearing house for many problems that are now and ever will be southern in their application.

10. It is the army and navy of our industry. It protects our interests and gives dignity to our intentions.

### THANKS.

In closing, I express my most sincere thanks to the President, the Vice-President, the Chairman and members of the various committees, the Board of Government, our Traffic Manager and all members of this Association because they have so graciously and cheerfully aided me with their advice and counsel.

I also express my appreciation to the officers and members of the various State Associations and the allied associations, to the various state and governmental departments for the splendid cooperative spirit that they have manifested and I sincerely trust that these pleasant associations will continue.

One of the greatest delights in my life is to serve my fellowmen and I want to impress upon the membership again that nothing pleases me more than to realize that in some small way the efforts that I am putting forth are contributing to the great constructive forces that bring progress to our industry.

## Carded Yarn Spinners Meet At Pinehurst

At a meeting of the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, held Friday at Pinehurst, it was brought out that in the last four weeks yarn sales have been 44 per cent greater than production and shipments 19 per cent greater than production.

It developed also that during the first three months of the year sales exceeded production, as against the more general experience in the last five years when production during this period exceeded the quantity sold.

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announced to the meeting that the following yarn mills had joined the Institute during the last few weeks:

Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C.; Bartex Spinning Co., Clayton, N. C.; Efrid Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.; Linn Mills Co., Landis, N. C.; South Fork Mfg. Co., Belmont, N. C.; Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.; Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C.; Moore Cotton Mill Co., Lenoir, N. C.; Wadesboro Cotton Mill Co., Wadesboro, N. C.; Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.; Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.

About 950,000 spindles were represented at the meeting.

Lobby discussion among mill executives and yarn merchants, following the meeting, brought out the fact that despite the recent rise in yarn prices the yarn mills are not yet obtaining full replacement cost for their product. Something like twenty yarn mills are still closed and are not planning to reopen until there is a further improvement in the market.

Recent advances in the yarn trade are attributable largely to the raw cotton market which has shown material improvement during the past fortnight. In addition to this the mill men are anticipating increased cost in operation due to the likelihood of shorter hours under the Perkins Bill, the possible regulation of machinery, the possibility of minimum wages, and a strong likelihood of an excise tax under the Farm Bill which has just passed the Senate. In addition to these elements it is commonly felt that any inflation program that may be adopted by the President will inevitably mean higher prices for raw commodities. So this in turn will mean higher manufacturing costs.



## Discussion on Spinning At Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 16)

### HUMIDITY AND CORK ROLLS

Chairman: Mr. Parks, will you answer the question about humidity and cork rollers?

Mr. Parks: We started out with a relative humidity of 65 degrees. It was largely an experiment; I wanted to know if we could run on that. It did run for a long time pretty nicely. Then after four or five months had passed by summer was gone and winter was with us, and we began to notice the difficulty in starting up on Monday mornings. We found we had more trouble on the frames that had had the cork rolls the longest time. We began to try to find out what was different Monday morning from other mornings. We thought of the humidity; we thought of the temperature of the room; we thought of their standing with the weight on them. We began to experiment with carrying a very high temperature Monday morning and found that helped considerably. We found if the weather outside was mild and moist Monday morning we had very little trouble, but if the next Monday morning happened to be cold we had a good deal of trouble. We did two things. We reduced our relative humidity to 55 degrees, from 65, and thought we detected a considerable decrease in ends down. But we did find that our older frames were running worse than the new frames on Monday mornings, for the first forty-five minutes. So, after a conference with the cork man, who said he thought the life of that roller was certainly approaching the time when it should be rebuffed, we took the cork rollers out of one frame in the worst place in the room and rebuffed them and put them back. The next Monday morning we found that the frame which had been rebuffed was running normally, and the other frames around it were running badly. We came to the conclusion that the longer the cork roller ran, the rougher the surface got, so that it was more subject to changes in temperature and humidity. I thought those little particles of cork projecting, that can not be seen by the eye or even felt, get hard. The humidity does not help, because the cotton being moist in the first few times it goes around will wrap around those little bits of cork. I think rebuffing does help.

Chairman: Is yours spiral cork or block cork?

Mr. Parks: Block cork.

Mr. Harden: Do any of you have any trouble with black slubs of cotton getting in after you have run for some time?

Mr. Munns: We notice we get more lint around the end of the cork roller, and it seems there is more lint accumulating around the steel roll where you run the cork rolls.

Chairman: You don't get so many eyebrows but do get lint.

Mr. Parks: With the cork rolls it does not run up on the top clearer, but it does work to the two ends. I think you might as well admit you have to pick more eyebrows with the leather rolls and have to pick more ends with the cork rolls. It amounts to the same thing. You have to clean them, either way.

G. E. Moore, Superintendent, J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company, Bynum, N. C.: We have a little different condition. When it came time to rebuff we found so many of those cots had come loose on the arbor that we did not think rebuffing necessary; we just sent them back.

I think the gentleman over here on my right is entirely

## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

\_\_\_\_\_, 193\_\_\_\_

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_ Looms \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

Carder \_\_\_\_\_

Spinner \_\_\_\_\_

Weaver \_\_\_\_\_

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right about changing. We find lots of trouble when we change from coarse numbers to finer—and not so fine, either. We find the ends come loose. I don't know whether humidity causes it, or what.

Chairman: Was that block or spiral cork?

Mr. Moore: Block.

#### CORK MUST FIT PROPERLY

Mr. Harden: We had a few to come loose. It is very important to have the cork fit the roll snugly. It may be the roller is a little under size, and it will come loose. We had to caliper our rolls when we put on the cork, because some of our rolls are old—made back there when it was not so important to have them the exact size. We had to take out a few small rolls. It is important to have the cork cut fit tight. Another thing that is important is to apply the glue to the inside of the cork cut, as well as to the roll. We don't have that trouble now.

Chairman: Mr. Brietz, have you any trouble with cork rollers?

Geo. F. Brietz, Superintendent, Selma Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.: I regret to say that today I am merely a learner. We tried them about three years ago. We haven't had any different experience. What we did find was favorable, but only on a half side.

Mr. Cates: That is one of the main things I wanted to get today—information about the life and cost and the running of the work. We haven't put in cork rolls; we have been considering it for a year or two, but I have never been satisfied yet about the work and the cost. I think the thing we need to find out more than anything else is the difference in the cost of the first installation and the upkeep and the running of the work and the life of the roll. That is one thing I hope you can draw out—the life and the cost, so we can know which roll is the cheapest.

Chairman: It seems the opinion of those using them longest is that the average life before rebuffering is about six to eight months. I believe the time between rebufferings is shorter as time goes on, and that each time you rebuffer them the shorter time they run to the next rebuffering.

Mr. Parks: It is just the reverse. Every time you rebuffer them they last longer.

Chairman: If you rebuffer them three times, the average life would be two years.

Mr. Holt: It would be two and a half to three years. They last longer every time you rebuffer them.

#### LIFE OF ROLLS

Mr. Crouch: I said I used a roll per frame per day. In the run of a year I change a little more than three times. According to Mr. Harden's figures, he would run a little more than two years with three buffings. It would be just about one-third of the cost, including the rebuffering cost. Normally, leather rolls will take about three rolls a year, or a little more than that. It has been my custom for twenty-five years to do that—allow a roll per day per frame. That is on sheep skin. Calf skin will take a little less. My numbers vary from 1's to 22s. If I have thirty frames, I give out thirty rolls.

Question: What do you do when the work is running bad?

Mr. Crouch: Well, it takes more; then when it is running good it comes down.

Mr. Cates: You can not make an absolute comparison; you just have to get the average cost. There will not be so much difference in the wide gauge and narrow gauge roller cost, but you have to strike an average. I

think most of the men that have given their experience on cork rollers have wide gauge frames, and there is quite a difference between a wide gauge roller and a narrow gauge. We use about a roll a day on sheep skin, running about 25s; maybe a little finer than that now. We figure to use a roll per day per frame.

Chairman: That takes care of the three lines of rollers?

Mr. Cates: Yes. That has been our experience.

Chairman: Year in and year out?

Mr. Cates: Yes.

Chairman: It depends largely on the numbers and the speed.

J. W. Thompson, Carder and Spinner, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.: I don't know very much about cork rollers and want to learn something. But I don't know whether the cork roll is so much better than the calf-skin roll or not. I have here a little test I made. I had one side of cork rolls two months old and one side of calf-skin rolls, 102 spindles to the side. I ran five tests. In other words, I sized and broke five times. On the cork roller it gave me an average number of 11.99, supposed to be 12s yarn; on the calf-skin rollers I had an average number of 11.94. Well, the cork broke 152 pounds; the calf-skin roller broke 157 pounds, which gives you 5 pounds more breakage on the calf-skin rollers than you have on the cork. I also ran a test for ten hours of ends down. On the cork rollers the ends down in ten hours were 18; on the calf-skin roller, in ten hours, 49 ends down.

Of course, this is a spinning discussion, but I also have a little test in carding. Shall I give that now?

Mr. Vick: Let's have it now.

Mr. Thompson: I started it in the card room and put in some cork rollers in the intermediate, 26, the same age as the ones in the spinning. I ran a test on the cork of ends down in ten hours. I didn't have any. On the calf-skin roller I had three. Now, understand those ends don't come from tearing them down creeling; I mean ends down when you don't know what causes them to come down. That was on the slubber, 50 hank roving. On the intermediate, 1.54 roving, ten hours, I had ends down, on the cork, 2. On the calf-skin rollers I had 4 ends down. I noticed in my tests that the cork has fewer ends down. They run better, although they get dirty; a lot of cotton accumulates around the ends, as has just been said. There is no eyebrow on the cork roll, but on the calf-skin we do have the eyebrow. I am very much pleased with the calf-skin roller. We have been running them for some time.

Chairman: Two and a half years.

Mr. Thompson: They have given us splendid results. I don't know about changing from one to another.

Mr. Harden: Our experience with the calf-skin roller was that we did not get the life we hoped to get out of it, because they came loose. The leather seemed to stretch a little more than the sheep skin did, and consequently we did not get the life out of them that we had hoped to get. We have started going back to the sheep skin and cork.

Chairman: We have had right much of that trouble, too. I think I am safe in saying that ten to twelve per cent of ours would slip before the rolls were half worn out. With the permission of our roller coverer, we sent them back to him, and he recovered them without extra cost. He has been studying it and has improved them very much.

Mr. Holt: If you buy three cork rolls, that is 18



cents. Then if you rebuff the front roll three times in two years, that would be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents; then if you rebuff the middle and back roll once each year that would be 3 cents. A total cost for two years of  $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents. For a leather roller, the cost would be 36 cents for two years. That would be  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cents in favor of cork.

Mr. Davis: I should like to give my experience on calf-skin rollers. We started in and were going to put our whole spinning room on calf skin; in fact, we got practically all of it on. When we first put them in they wouldn't eyebrow. The longer they ran, the worst the eyebrows were. We did not have any come loose. About two weeks ago, when I saw the man that got out this calf-skin, I felt like shooting him. It seems like the longer they run, the worse they eyebrow. It ran my seconds up to about twenty per cent, and I had to cut down the number of sides to a spinner. I should like to show you some of my fillings; it was awful. The next time anybody says anything to me about changing rollers I am going to shoot him.

Chairman: You went back on sheep skin?

Mr. Davis: That is right.

Mr. Mullen: I understand someone has experimented by putting a little piece of paper on the top clearer. That lets it go back under instead of making an eyebrow. As I understand it, the whole reason of the eyebrow is that the calf skin is so much slicker than sheep skin that it does not take the fly on in, whereas sheep skin will take it in and deposit it on the top clearer.

Mr. Harden: Our experience was that they eyebrowed worse when we put them in. As we ran them it became a little less. I think almost any roller will give you more eyebrows at first.

Mr. Davis: Is anybody using a calf-skin roller with a roller top clearer?

Mr. Mullen: We experimented with a few of them. That apparently does away with that trouble.

Mr. Tatum: Has anybody found any particular advantage in the calf skin, if they can overcome the eyebrow? Are they more economical, if they can overcome that trouble?

Mr. Mullen: Well, the claim of the people that sell the calf skin is that nobody knows how long they will last—that they will last a good deal longer than sheep skin—three times as long.

Chairman: We will move on to the discussion of the results obtained from the various types of long draft in spinning.

#### LONG DRAFT EXPERIMENTAL FRAME

Mr. Brietz: We tried long draft on a frame with 18 spindles to a side. We kept that frame for eighteen months and made many exhaustive tests. We went so far as to put 8 hank roving in and made 30s yarn from it. So far as appearance went it made a pretty good yarn. We ran all the way from 18 draft to 24. The section man ran it. We were very much pleased, so much so that if the panic had not come on, and the depression, I would have recommended putting one-third of the mill on it. If I were going to build a mill I would certainly equip a big part of it with long draft. I think it is the coming thing.

Mr. Mullen: We had two of these experimental frames on and made some very exhaustive tests. I don't recall any details of the draft and rowing we were using. Our conclusion was that we do not see enough value in it to put long draft on old spinning frames. I am like Mr. Brietz; if we were going to buy new spinning frames I should consider very seriously the advantage of it.

Chairman: I reckon, as just said, to begin with most

of us don't know anything about long-draft spinning because we have had no experience with it. I was right glad to hear Mr. Brietz and Mr. Mullen say what they did in favor of it. I am sure, myself, that long draft is the best spinning.

Mr. Cates: I should like to add to what they said that I had the same experience Mr. Brietz had. I had a frame for some time and made exhaustive tests and was so favorably impressed that if I were putting in new spinning frames I wouldn't buy anything else.

Mr. Parks: All members have not had the same experience. I think it would be well to hear from some of those who run coarser numbers, or perhaps dirtier cotton.

#### LONG DRAFT ON COARSE NUMBERS

W. H. Miley, Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 5, Erwin, N. C.: We have two frames each running on 8s warp and yarn and 13s filling yarn. We have not had very much success on those numbers. We first started on the warp yarn trying to make it out of slubber roving, with a draft of about 15. Our loom stops went up to as high as 150 per cent higher. The loom stops were considerably higher and the ends down considerably higher with both systems.

Mr. Cates: I visited a mill some time ago on long-draft spinning, and they say, on going into the figures thoroughly, that they are able to save 40 per cent. In other words, they are able to produce yarn for forty per cent less.

Now, I only have their word of it; I did not see the figures. That is one of my ideas in long-draft spinning. If long-draft spinning does not produce any better yarn, or if you are not able to operate it more cheaply than the old system, why put it in. But my idea of it is that you can produce better yarn at less cost.

Mr. Parks: I think there is this to be said about long-draft spinning. I think it will cost you just as much, or more, to operate your spinning room with long-draft spinning than it would with the regular system. Your saving comes not in the spinning room but in the processes you can eliminate by having long-draft spinning. Of course, if your stuff is in good condition when it gets to the spinning room, you will be able to operate a larger number of spindles, whether you have long draft or conventional draft. We are beginning now and are going to do cleaning systematically.

Mr. Harden: As to the cleaning, we have to take into account one thing, and that is that long draft is doing a great big job. In other words, it is putting the burden of the cleaning on the spinning, and even if we have to do more cleaning on the spinning, isn't it worth it?

Mr. Vernon: Don't you have a tendency to make a better grade of work where you have to do more cleaning in spinning than further back, where you cut out some of the processes in the card room?

Mr. Parks: We take the stand, in our Mill No. 6, that we don't clean our work because it is dirty; we clean it to keep it from getting dirty. Mr. Knight can tell you about it.

Mr. Knight: We pick our front rollers twice a day. I clean my aprons once a month. The spinners clean them.

Question: How many sides can they run a day on that?

Mr. Knight: They run eight sides, 200 spindles to the frame.

This ended the discussion on spinning.

*Due to lack of space this week, the discussion on Carding will be published next week.—Editor.*

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets, after being quiet during most of the past week, were again very active on Saturday under the influence of higher cotton and the inflationary movement. Large sales of goods were made at higher prices, prices paid for print cloths reaching a high point for the movement. The upward movement in prices continued steadily, with most mills careful about selling beyond June unless buyers were willing to accept sales notes clauses to cover higher prices brought about by pending legislation.

In the print cloth division first sales of 80 squares were made at 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ c and this was followed by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  c, several asking 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. First orders were taken for 39-inch 68x72s at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  c and followed by a number of good size ones at 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. The 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64x60s first sold at 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ c and finally at 4c in as large volume as several cared to take at the price.

Mills did not alter their policy on deliveries, buyers finding they could buy May-June shipments. The usual custom was to deny operators the right to go beyond this period, though some exceptions were being made as on specialty constructions on which 10 per cent weekly shipments were arranged, with or without rubber stamped labor clauses where it appeared possible to get out contracts on time.

In the narrow sheetings section the market was reported higher on every construction. The more conservative increase amounted to  $\frac{1}{8}$ c, a number preparing to hold for  $\frac{1}{4}$ c above their Saturday morning levels. There were sales made during the morning at Friday's prices, but this did not last long. The market was soon advanced, except in those quarters that preferred to withdraw their goods from sale.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, standard	5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	9
Staple gingham	6
Standard prints	6

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn prices moved upward again at the week-end as the cotton market advanced and the trend of inflation of all prices became more pronounced. Many spinners withdrew prices until they could get a more settled view of the cotton situation and others were slow to sell for long forward shipments.

The month of April proved one of the most active that spinners of carded yarns have experienced in a long while. It was estimated that shipments continued well above current production and that the total of yarn moved during the month was larger than for a long time past.

At the meeting of the Carded Yarn Spinners Group at Pinehurst, it was brought out that in the last four weeks yarn sales have been 44 per cent greater than production, and shipments 19 per cent greater than production. It developed, also, that during the first three months of the year sales exceeded production as against the more general experience of the last five years, when production during this period exceeded the quantity sold.

Shipments by spinners also have run ahead of production in the last few weeks, which is explained here as due to the determination of the spinners to clear as much stock yarn as possible during the present buying movement. Selling agents of sale yarn mills are exerting pressure on tardy customers to get them to take yarn still due them on existing contracts. Some of these overdue deliveries are on contracts dating back to 1931.

Sales were made last week without recourse to weakness in any quarter, though reports were to the effect that there were more spinners who had slipped from their practically withdrawn position by making prices in line with what could be done in other spinning quarters. Combed yarn quotations remained nominal, as they were subject to fairly wide variations, though not as extreme as was the case two weeks or more ago.

Mercerizers report that sales have been large, although many have not been actively soliciting orders for the time being.

Southern Single Warps		40s	26-27
10s	14½-15	40s ex.	27-28
12s	15-15½	50s	30
14s	15½-16	60s	33
16s	16-16½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
20s	17-17½	8s	14½-15
26s	18-18½	10s	15-15½
30s	19-19½	12s	15½-16
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		16s	16½-17
		20s	17½-18
8s	14½-15	Carpet Yarns	
10s	15-15½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
12s	15½-16	and 4-ply	11
14s	16½-17	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
16s	17½-18	and 4-ply	14½-15
20s	18-18½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
24s	19-19½	and 4-ply	14½
30s	19½-20	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
36s	20-26½	8s, 1-ply	13½
40s ex.	27-28	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	14
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	14½
8s	14½-15	12s, 2-ply	15
10s	14½-15	16s, 2-ply	15½
12s	15-15½	20s, 2-ply	17
14s	15½-16	30s, 2-ply	18½
16s	16-16½	36s, 2-ply	25
20s	17-17½	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	18½-19	8s	14½-15
30s	19-19½	10s	14½-15
36s	20-26½	12s	15-15½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	15½-16
8s	14½-15	16s	16-16½
10s	15-15½	18s	16½-17
12s	15½-16	20s	17-17½
14s	16-16½	22s	17½-18
16s	16½-17	24s	18-18½
20s	17½-18	26s	18½-19
24s	18½-19	28s	19-19½
26s	19-19½	30s	19½-20
30s	19½-20		

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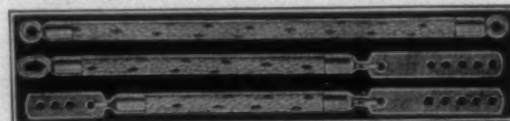


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**American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.**, 535 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

**American Enka Corp.**, 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

**Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2018 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

**Ashworth Bros. Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**Barber-Colman Co.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

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**Campbell & Co.**, John, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

**Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

**Ciba Co., Inc.**, Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

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**Corn Products Refining Co.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

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**Draper Corporation**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

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**Eclipse Textile Devices**, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

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**Johnson, Chas. B.**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

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**Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.**, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston, Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noofin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Beltine & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186).

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Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

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Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

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Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

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Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 305 W. Fischer Ave., Greensboro, N. C.; M. Costello, 2303 E. 4th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Cotton Goods Active

"The Farm Relief-Smith Cotton Pool-Inflation Bill is, by Senate action, one step nearer to becoming a law. It now goes to conference for the finishing touches. Meanwhile, since the Smith Cotton Pool Bill was killed through pocket veto by Mr. Hoover a vast lot of cotton has gone into the furrow; much more will go

before this provision of the present Bill can be made effective—another case of "it might have been," chargeable to the late Administration. The effect of the Farm Relief Bill upon industry will rest almost entirely upon the wisdom and degree of its application. Prayers will be needed for those charged with this vast responsibility, Southeastern Cottons, Inc., reports.

"An important meeting was held recently at Washington—a gathering which may be very far-reaching in its effect and which may play a prominent part in the program for business recovery. The meeting was sponsored by trade and industrial associations of the National Association of Manufacturers and their 60,000 members to aid actively in the present emergency. The purpose of the meeting was to urge a National Industrial Council. The "Council" would mobilize the business and manufacturing interests of the country on the most intelligent scale and make available to the President and his Cabinet their vast sources of information and data for national planning; it would also place at the disposal of the President the services of those individuals in the business world best qualified by ability, experience and reputation, and who, in turn, would obtain the cooperation of their respective groups and through their associations would translate any plans into effective action. The establishment of such a "Council" is a movement of prime importance and would be almost invaluable now in aiding business recovery.

"A second constructive event of the week was the series of interviews at the White House preliminary to the World Economic Conference in June. The final results of world discussions do not always fulfill expectations but, under the stress of existing conditions, we are justified in hoping that the World Conference in June will develop international benefits such as moderation of trade restrictions, improvement in the status of silver and the re-establishment of international monetary exchange rates, all of which should help restore world commerce.

"Commodity prices have responded materially to the program for some form of controlled inflation, and the enactment of the Thomas Amendment in approximately its present form seems assured. The degree to which inflation will be used undoubtedly depends upon requirements as they develop in the future.

"Advices from Washington indicate that the Allotment Tax provision of the Farm Bill, as it applies to cotton goods, will not be used to any considerable extent in the immediate future.

However, we may reasonably expect some form of labor legislation similar to the provisions of the Black Bill, although reports now indicate that it will not become effective before early July.

"Cotton goods prices have advanced steadily during the past week and buying for nearby delivery has, in many cases, developed a real scarcity of goods; as the week closed prices were firm with moderate inquiry for additional goods at current prices. The industry as a whole is limiting sales to June 15 or June 30 delivery, unless the contract includes the protectionary labor cost clause.

"During the past week the mills which we represent have sold a substantial yardage of narrow sheetings, colored goods, towels and wide fabrics; print cloths, broadcloths, narrow drills and twills have sold in moderate quantities.

## Institute Gains in Suit Cotton Volume

Gains in cotton wash suit business rangin as high as 25 and 50 per cent by important manufacturer forecast further increase in men's interest in cool, comfortable apparel this summer, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Inquiries received by the institute relative to new weaves and patterns appropriate for wash suits also reveal unusual attention on the part of both garment manufacturers and retailers to this type of clothing. Consumer interest will be stimulated by special promotions during National Cotton Week as recommended in merchandising bulletins sent out to the retail trade by the institute. Many stores will spotlight complete cotton ensembles, combining cotton ties and other haberdashery items with men's wash suits, slacks and sports wear.

"Progress in anti-shrinkage processing and creaseless finish supplementing improvement in weaves and designs that take the high visibility out of cotton suits and other factors contributing to greater consumer acceptance of this apparel, the Institute states. The new wrinkle-resistant fabrics will be introduced for the first time this summer. It is now possible to have cotton wash suits meeting the average man's preference for conventional appearance, equally as immune from unwanted wrinkles as fabrics of animal fibre, and offering the additional advantages of summer comfort and economy with lowered charges for satisfactory laundering now in effect in all parts of the country," the institute states.

## American Cotton Manufacturers Meet At Pinehurst

(Continued from Page 6)

marketing of those textiles, and is considered a valuable contribution to that branch of the industry.

"A similar study is now being completed of the cotton manufacturing industry, entitled, 'Merchandising Methods and Organization of the Cotton Textile Industry,' by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland and Prof. Edmund P. Learned, of the Harvard University School of Business Administration. It will soon be ready for distribution, and it is hoped that it will be useful to the cotton branch of the textile industry.

"Both scientific research and practical investigation of industrial phases of the industry are also receiving close attention. The research work is being conducted in some of the leading institutions in this country and abroad by twenty specially trained men who are giving their entire time to it. Enough work has already been done to forecast its importance and usefulness. This work in no wise duplicates the more elementary work of the textile schools and the textile associations, but is the type of research work that is being conducted by other great industries of the nation, and which have contributed so largely to their development and success. It has reached a point where no industry can keep abreast of the times that does not conduct scientific research, and we are indeed fortunate to be able to get that kind of work under way in our industry on such a large scale.

"I know you will be particularly interested in one piece of work which the Textile Foundation is beginning. For a number of years this Association has devoted considerable time and thought toward Textile Education. We have recognized that it has not been standardized in the institutions devoted to that work. For example, resolutions were passed by this Association in 1924 and 1925 on the subject and authorizing the appointment of committees to co-operate with the textile schools. The greatest trouble has been the lack of standardization of work in the different schools. The Textile Foundation has had the same feeling, and has already taken the following steps:

"An Advisory Committee consisting of Dr. Carl Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dean Robert E. Doherty, Yale Engineering School, Yale University; Dr. E. C. Brooks, president, State College, The Greater University of North Carolina.

"These men have already had a meeting and are engaged in selecting a competent man to make a survey of all the textile schools in the United States and of their work, after which they will make a report to the Textile Foundation and recommend what should be done in the way of standardization by the different textile schools in the country. That recommendation will be submitted to the different textile schools for their consideration at a meeting that will be called for that purpose, in the hope and expectation that this important phase of our industry will be brought up to the highest possible standard.

"During the past year Mr. Henry B. Thompson, president of the United States Finishing Company, one of the members of the Foundation, retired on account of his health, and his place was taken by Mr. Frank D. Cheney, of Cheney Bros., silk manufacturers, South Manchester, Conn.

To refresh your memory, the Textile Foundation was incorporated by Act of Congress to dispose of certain sums of moneys accumulated by the Government during the war in connection with the handling of dyestuffs, etc.

There are no stockholders, and the Board of Directors is as follows: Franklin W. Hobbs, Chairman; Stuart W. Cramer, Treasurer; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Frank D. Cheney; Edward T. Pickard, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer."

## Address of President B. B. Gossett

(Continued from Page 4)

operating at about 95 per cent of a normal day run. This means the South is operating considerably more than 100 per cent of a normal day run. With the possible exception of food and beer, ours is the only industry in America so far as I know that is operating on such a scale. The steel industry, for example, is operating at about 20 per cent of normal. Practically all other industries are operating on greatly curtailed schedules. In my opinion there is not the slightest justification at this time for the cotton textile industry operating 95 per cent of a normal day run.

It has been apparent that some mill men at times fall into the error of doubting the value of statistics. We hear the inquiry, "What good is accomplished by all these tabulations after you have gone to the work of preparing them?" The answer is that much depends on the use you make of them. Abraham Lincoln once said, "If we could first know where we are and whither we are going, we could better judge what to do and how to do it." Statistics serve exactly that kind of a guidepost. Without them, we are absolutely in the dark and have no information beyond what is conveyed to us by grape-vine rumor. Information received from these sources is seldom dependable. A number of years ago, before we had carded yarn statistics, I recall the frequent market rumors of tremendous stocks of carded yarn that were being piled up by the mills. There was no way of refuting these rumors, because the facts were unknown. No such rumors, however, have been current during the last several years when we have had statistics. Prices, while unsatisfactory, have nevertheless been free of attack from that angle.

Some people have become discouraged because the statistics have not helped the mills to make a profit. They have pointed to the steadily dwindling manufacturing margins as an example of the futility of statistical reports. This, it seems to me, is a short-sighted viewpoint. Statistics have hardly more than an academic interest if they are not put to use and accepted as a basis for aggressive attack upon merchandising problems. If they have not brought helpful results, the inference is plain that we have not given up enough of our highly individualistic attitude and that we must, therefore, see our objectives still further in advance of any accomplishment heretofore. The tremendous recession in earnings suffered by the steel, automobile, oil and other highly organized industries clearly indicates that this is an abnormal period in our economic life and therefore no time for discouragement over the lack of results from cooperative efforts. It is easy to imagine that conditions in our industry would have been much worse during the depression but for the reliable statistical data that we have received in the many different groups.

It must be evident to all that there is something about our present system that is fundamentally wrong—something that is dissipating our energies and bleeding our plants to death. Some seem to feel that because we have the potential capacity for production in excess of normal consumption we should turn our every pound that we can produce, regardless of the consequences. If this is the case, it seems to me that we stand indicted before the world for a type of incompetence that will deserve its fate.



But there are some who may say that we are not over-producing. They will point to the figures for the year 1932 which seemingly reveal a balanced production in relation to demand and yet they must admit that in spite of this the price movement of staple fabrics during the year was not satisfactory and constantly sinking lower. The truth is that considering the year as a whole, production was fairly well balanced to demand. Unfortunately, however, this does not take into account seasonal fluctuations. It does not take into account the imperative need of balancing potential production to demand, not mentioning the disposition of many mills to press continuously for an outlet for a tremendous excess yardage of merchandise, especially in quiet market periods when the trade is in no humor to buy. After all, it is this unbalanced adjustment between demand and volume of goods offered that is largely responsible for the tremendous shrinkage in manufacturing margins.

A careful study of the month to month reports clearly indicates that there are wide seasonal swings in operating time over a 12-month period. For example, in 1930 the low point in mill operations during August was 35 per cent under the peak of January; in 1929 the difference between the summer dull period and the peak amounted to 15 per cent and in 1928 to 28 per cent. In 1932, July running time was 45 per cent less than the peak in October. This restricted demand in summer is of such regular occurrence that I am confident the mills are at last beginning to realize its significance and will hereafter manifest, I hope, a disposition to adjust their operations and sales accordingly.

The real unfortunate circumstance about these seasonal movements has been their influence upon prices. A study of the records shows conclusively that seasonal downward trends in spindle activity are accompanied by drastic price reductions, which are entirely dissociated from the price of raw cotton. In other words, when demand falls off in summer, manufacturing margins are sacrificed. Indeed, the regular coincidence of these severe reductions in manufacturing margins with seasonal dullness is clearly shown by even a cursory examination of the records.

At such periods prices fall to levels below the cost of production. Last summer, for instance, the average manufacturing margin for staple print cloths was less than 10c a pound and narrow sheetings 6c a pound. Obviously these margins were insufficient to meet labor cost, taxes, insurance, supplies, selling expenses and administrative overhead.

When reviewing such a record, it would seem that mills do not fully realize that absence of demand at certain times of the year is a natural phenomenon and should not give rise to anxiety as to ultimate business improvement.

Active demand in the fall and in the early part of the year has occurred just as regularly as the falling off of demand in the summer time. But the lack of price resistance during the dull period injects a pronounced element of speculation and demoralizing uncertainty into the merchandising problems of our customers.

Fluctuations in raw cotton create in themselves a serious risk for our customers, as the adjustment of merchandise made from fabrics and yarn to such conditions is unavoidable. But the added problems of panicky price reductions, when, in response to natural conditions in the year-round flow of business, demand for goods declines, constitute a burden on our customers, and therefore on the mills, which the industry should forthwith take steps to correct. Furthermore the establishment of low price levels during seasonal lulls makes the recovery to profit-

able levels extremely difficult. Naturally the low prices tend to determine the price-ideas of buyers so that a recovery in later months to levels which, in fact, may hardly cover replacement cost to mills, appears to our customers as an unwarranted advance and are, therefore, resisted. It is a vicious circle organized by ourselves to our own detriment.

It is obvious that in shaping our policies for the future, we must give greater attention to the matter of merchandising and distribution, make allowances for seasonal swings and adjust our operations accordingly. We must aim at profitable selling and place much less emphasis on the selling of volume, bearing in mind that a stabilized market offers the best incentive to volume demand. The violence of seasonal changes must be kept constantly in mind and production adjustments should precede rather than follow the customary slump in demand. No governmental agency forces us to over-produce.

On the other hand, unless all signs fail, it is inevitable that the government will soon adopt such measures as may be necessary to force us to put our house in order unless we voluntarily do so. Among other things, this will undoubtedly mean the adoption of uniform and shorter hours throughout the entire industry, the allocation of business to insure the proper balance between production and demand and perhaps even a minimum wage scale as well as many other practices which may prove dangerous and far-reaching.

Gentlemen, the handwriting is on the wall. The hour has struck. Therefore, in the existing crisis, the textile industry more than ever before faces the positive need of sustained cooperation. Our problems although great and numerous, can be solved if we once resolve upon a determined, courageous and intelligent attack.

We have been hearing lately a good deal about frozen assets but not so much about frozen minds. Unfortunately, our minds appear to be frozen in the groove of over-production. Let us therefore thaw out our minds and put aside prejudices, fear and preconceived ideas; let us put aside old animosities and mis-understandings with a firm resolve to work together in the future closely and harmoniously for our common good. Just as we have moved closer together and stood shoulder to shoulder in combatting dangerous and adverse legislation, so let us stand closer together in solving this nightmare of over production.

The worst of the depression is behind us. We have had a long and lingering illness but the crisis has been passed. It was passed when the banks re-opened following the banking moratorium of March 6th. We are now on the certain road to recovery. Convalescence is necessarily going to be slow and trying. The attitude of the patient is going to mean everything. Above all things, let us keep in mind that conditions are different from anything hitherto experienced in our economic history. We have been fighting hard but this is a time when we might well rededicate ourselves to the task of launching a vigorous offensive with the determination of leading the country out of this terrible slump. We have done it in the past. We can do it again.

But we must not be motivated by selfishness. Our motives must be clear and beyond question. Our desire must be to serve our state and nation faithfully and well. In so doing, we shall be serving our industry best. We must put aside individualism; we must put aside unenlightened selfishness and stand together as one in a great irresistible push with stability and prosperity for all as our goal. Our task calls for all—everything—each of us may have of fortitude, efficiency and friendliness.

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### Manville-Jenckes

#### Auction Approved

Providence, R. I.—A decree authorizing sale of Manville-Jenckes Company properties was entered and approved in Superior Court here. The sale will take place May 22, and a court hearing has been set for May 24 to confirm the sale.

Under the terms of the reorganization plan presented to stockholders and creditors last week, all properties

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would be sold at auction, it being made plain that a new corporation to be formed by the present management would bid in the property.

A \$50,000 deposit will be required by the purchaser at the time of sale, and in lieu of this deposit an assignment of \$100,000 in claims would be accepted.

Lillian B. Anthony of Montclair, N. J., in a letter to Judge Alexander Churchill claimed to own 864 shares of preferred stock and 500 shares of common of the Manville-Jenckes Company and stated that she had just received a copy of the reorganization plan, which she desired to protest as not just to the preferred stockholders. She asked a delay in hearing to give her lawyer time to prepare objections to the reorganization plan.

### Draper Corporation

Earns \$896,204

Boston.—Earnings of the Draper Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1932, are put at \$896,204, according to a comparison of balance sheets. This figure which is equal to \$2.56 a share on 350,000 shares compares with earnings a year ago of slightly more than \$4 per share on 350,000 shares.

The surplus account fell off from \$18,031,976 to \$17,948,950, a decrease of \$83,026. This decrease and a write-off in reserves of \$24,668 deducted from the total of \$875,000 paid in dividends, the write-down in patents of 75,000 and purchase of company stock at a cost of \$53,898 would indicate the foregoing stated profit.

The balance sheet shows cash of \$2,555,737 and Government securities of \$4,135,250. The cash account represents an increase of \$1,396,174 over a year ago, while Government securities owned show a decrease of \$700,750. Current assets amount to \$11,508,112 and current liabilities \$8,614, or a working capital of \$11,499,498. At the close of the 1931 year the working capital amounted to \$11,345,994.

In his remarks to the shareholders B. H. Bristow Draper, president, says: "During the past two years several new models of looms have been successfully introduced; these new looms give much greater production of a higher quality of cloth.

Boston.—The Kendall Company voted its regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on cumulative and participating preferred Class A stock, payable June 1 to stock as of May 20.



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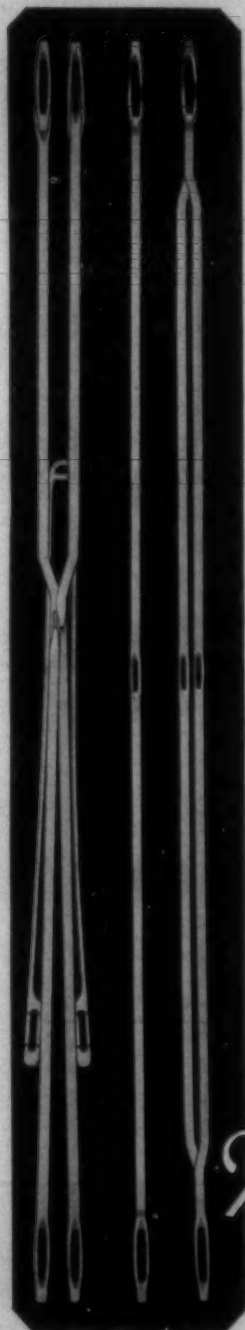
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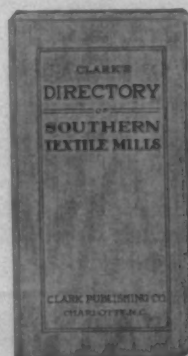
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